

THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 6, 1989 ★ \$5



FACTS ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NATION, THE STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics ★ Politics ★ Colleges ★ Faculty ★ Students ★ Money

THE NATION

THE AGENDA facing America's 3,500-plus colleges and universities in 1989-90 is both lively and sobering.

Against a backdrop of tight budgets, higher education finds itself pressured by concerns of an immediate nature, such as boosting the enrollment and retention of minority students. Educators also are being asked to confront problems whose impact may not be felt for several years, such as the prospect of a shortage of faculty members near the turn of the century.

A sampling of the issues that lie ahead reveals a few new challenges and a host of unresolved problems from the past:

- The quality of campus life is winning renewed attention, as colleges re-examine racial and ethnic tensions, hazing problems at fraternities, and alcohol and drug abuse.

- The animated and often heated debates about curriculum, teaching, and the undergraduate experience in general continue in 1989-90. Center stage once again is occupied by the battle between proponents of the Great Books approach and those who want a more multicultural curriculum, but a stronger emphasis also will be placed on improving science education and foreign-language proficiency.

- Educators are increasingly worried about finding the financial resources to upgrade aging research facilities and physical plants.

Underlying all of the issues on higher education's 1989-90 calendar is the perennial problem of too few dollars from both the federal government and many states.

The federal budget deficit and the nation's unwillingness to accept higher taxes mean funds from Washington for higher education will not grow significantly. In addition to fiscal constraints, Congressional dissatisfaction with student-aid programs is growing. Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos has proposed new regulations to curb

high default rates on student loans. If the plan falls short, Congress may make changes designed to lower defaults and fraud in aid programs.

From state to state, the financial picture varies. Although few institutions are talking about severe cutbacks or widespread layoffs, state budgets generally are expected to be lean in 1989-90. Guided by the "politics of scarcity," many public colleges and universities will be forced to make choices about programs and services they can do without.

As a result, institutions are searching aggressively for other sources of dollars besides state and federal governments.

The era of the "mega" fund raising that began when Stanford University announced it would attempt to raise \$1.1-billion by October 1991 is likely to continue, as other institutions, including Harvard, Yale, and Cornell Universities, consider \$1-billion-plus campaigns.

Small liberal-arts institutions, such as Smith and Davidson Colleges, also are setting unusually high fund-raising goals—in the neighborhood of \$150-million. And 1989-90 is sure to see further aggressive efforts by public institutions to raise money from private sources.

At a time when the nation is concerned about its ability to compete economically with other countries, college and university leaders are paying more and more attention to the deterioration of physical plants and research facilities. Finding public or private dollars to finance building renovations, however, is no easy task. Lacking alternatives, some colleges may simply defer repairs once again.

Aside from the condition of science buildings, researchers are likely to be confronted with further Congressional inquiries into scientific fraud and conflicts of interest in research. Both Congress and state

legislatures also may be expected to consider more measures to curb the use of animals in laboratory research.

Beyond the politics and financing of science, several projects are making 1989-90 an especially exciting year for some researchers. Legislation passed by Congress in 1989 will provide the first financing for construction of the Superconducting Supercollider. A new golden age of astronomy is expected to begin in March 1990 when the Hubble Space Telescope is launched aboard the space shuttle after being delayed since the *Challenger* explosion. In addition, the National Institutes of Health are establishing the National Center for Genome Research to support the effort to make a complete map of human genes.

In other quarters, the federal government's decision to support huge, expensive projects has raised a concern that funds won't be available for facilities, basic research, and graduate education.

WIDESPREAD ANXIETY about the rising cost of attending college continues. Tuition-prepayment plans—one means of helping families afford higher education—are the subject of renewed debate, following a private company's announcement of the first such nationwide program.

The Department of Justice has taken an interest in the issue of college costs, investigating whether some leading private colleges violate federal antitrust laws in the way they set tuition rates and award financial aid.

Back on the campuses, efforts to enroll, retain, and graduate more minority students and to hire, promote, and grant tenure to more minority faculty members are receiving widespread attention once again. More and more institutions are likely to create partnerships with elementary and sec-

ondary schools in an effort to increase the pool of minority students attending college.

"Campus climate" is the catch phrase for the expanding interest in assessing the quality of college life. The American Council on Education and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching plan to examine such problems as racial tensions and crime on campuses in a special report in early 1990.

As one solution to campus tensions, some institutions are putting new policies into effect aimed at setting penalties for speech deemed offensive because it is racist, sexist, or homophobic. However, in August 1989 a federal judge found one such policy, at the University of Michigan, unconstitutional. The free-speech-vs.-offensive-speech argument could itself prove to be a source of tension on some campuses.

Moral outrage also continues to build over recent scandals that appear to undermine the integrity of big-time college sports. The increasing sentiment among members of Congress and the general public that colleges need to act on the issue may revitalize what has been a sluggish movement to reform college athletics. Among other proposals, a group of higher-education leaders is reportedly considering the creation of a national commission on college sports that would press for significant changes.

Another long-range problem that educators can only hope to begin addressing in 1989-90 is the forecast of a shortage of highly qualified faculty members in the next decade. Among the proposed solutions, some officials are calling for a national policy to increase graduate enrollment, particularly of members of minority groups. Whether the federal government, states, and institutions will be receptive to that proposal is a major, but as-yet-unanswered, question.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 247,732,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.6%
Black	11.7%
White	83.4%
Other and unknown	2.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.9%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,489

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	2,594,438
1999-2000 (estimate)	2,823,928

High-school dropout rate: 28.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President:

George Bush, term ends 1993

Vice-President:

Dan Quayle, term ends 1993

Secretary of Education:

Lauro F. Cavazos

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	599
Public 2-year institutions	992
Private 4-year institutions	1,536
Private 2-year institutions	460
Total	3,587

Vocational institutions: 8,469

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	288,520
At private institutions	102,211

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.9%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	27.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,903
At public 2-year institutions	\$30,960
At private 4-year institutions	\$35,747
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,692

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,434,010
At public 2-year institutions	4,541,054
At private 4-year institutions	2,558,075
At private 2-year institutions	235,168
Undergraduate	11,047,902
First-time freshmen	2,246,352
Graduate	1,451,938
Professional	268,467
Total	12,768,307

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.5%
Full-time	56.6%
Minority	18.4%
Foreign	2.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	437,137
Bachelor's	991,339
Master's	289,557

Doctorate	34,120
Professional	72,750

Residence of new students: 85% of all new students attend colleges in their home states.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	53.3%
2-year institutions	46.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the A.C.T. and 904 on the S.A.T.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,414
At public 2-year institutions	\$660
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,658
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,684

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$63,193,853,000
Private institutions	\$34,341,889,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

Two-year change:	Up 12%
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State spending on student aid:

Need-based:	\$1,533,186,000
Non-need-based:	\$181,544,000
Other:	\$205,118,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	60.6%
State and local governments	8.4%
Industry	6.4%
The institution itself	17.7%
Other	6.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$1,261,076,000
GI Bill	\$759,254,000
Pell Grants	\$3,901,788,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$3,833,764,000
National Science Foundation	\$987,457,000
Department of Defense	\$1,098,911,000
Department of Agriculture	\$295,985,000
Department of Energy	\$370,531,000

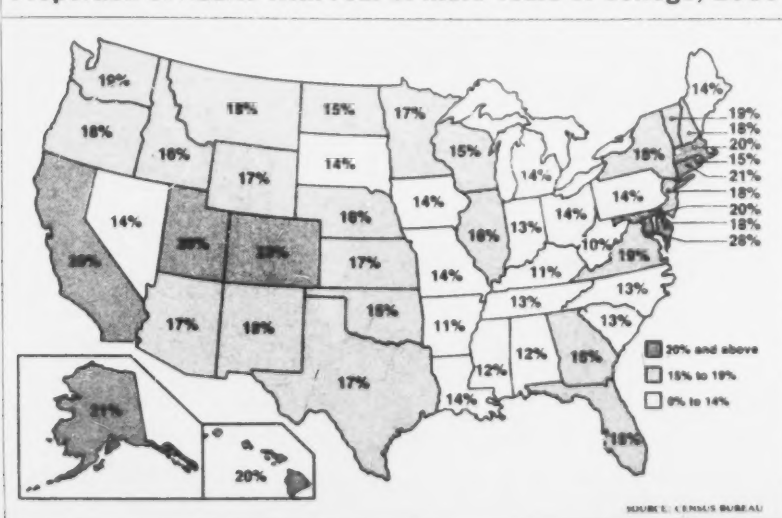
The Nation

- Population
- Educational Attainment of Adults
- High-School Graduates

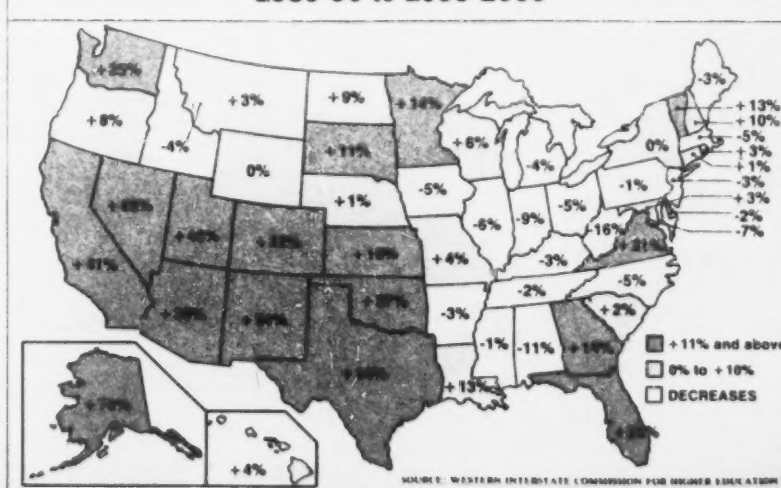
- High-School Dropout Rate
- Number of Institutions
- Faculty Members

	1989 population	Rank	Educational attainment of adults in 1980			1989-90 high-school graduates	High-school dropout rate in 1987	Number of institutions, fall 1987					Faculty members, 1985-86	
			4 years of high school	1-3 years of college	4 years of college			Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Vocational	Public institutions	Private institutions
Alabama	4,150,000	22	56.5%	24.7%	12.2%	42,631	29.8%	19	40	18	16	78	6,245	787
Alaska	565,000	49	82.5%	43.7%	21.1%	6,029	33.3%	3	9	3	1	60	729	47
Arizona	3,649,000	24	72.4%	38.0%	17.4%	31,876	35.6%	3	16	12	4	211	4,553	178
Arkansas	2,414,000	33	55.5%	22.3%	10.8%	27,612	22.5%	10	10	10	8	130	2,882	386
California	28,607,000	1	73.5%	42.0%	19.6%	251,461	33.9%	31	107	143	33	1,179	30,583	3,841
Colorado	3,393,000	26	76.6%	44.1%	23.0%	35,377	26.3%	13	15	17	9	134	4,721	723
Connecticut	3,257,000	28	70.3%	35.9%	20.7%	32,797	19.5%	7	17	21	4	144	3,039	2,591
Delaware	658,000	47	68.6%	32.4%	17.5%	7,593	29.9%	2	3	5	0	23	1,192	55
District of Columbia	615,000	48	67.1%	41.5%	27.5%	4,337	44.5%	2	0	16	0	38	548	3,061
Florida	12,535,000	4	66.7%	31.6%	14.9%	102,114	41.4%	9	29	43	13	373	10,772	2,521
Georgia	6,524,000	11	56.4%	27.9%	14.6%	62,692	37.5%	19	30	30	16	153	6,296	1,982
Hawaii	1,121,000	39	73.8%	38.8%	20.3%	12,264	29.2%	3	6	5	0	40	1,641	126
Idaho	1,013,000	42	73.7%	37.2%	15.8%	12,030	21.2%	4	2	3	2	42	1,235	65
Illinois	11,599,000	6	66.5%	31.4%	16.2%	124,290	24.3%	12	47	91	16	443	13,074	6,197
Indiana	5,542,000	14	66.4%	24.6%	12.5%	67,281	26.3%	14	15	38	11	168	6,765	2,522
Iowa	2,780,000	29	71.5%	28.6%	13.9%	34,185	13.6%	3	20	36	6	96	4,128	2,033
Kansas	2,485,000	32	73.3%	34.2%	17.0%	26,987	17.9%	8	21	21	4	91	4,448	738
Kentucky	3,742,000	23	53.1%	21.8%	11.1%	41,345	32.6%	8	14	22	16	138	4,602	1,160
Louisiana	4,510,000	20	57.7%	26.7%	13.9%	44,190	39.9%	14	6	10	4	216	6,086	991
Maine	1,203,000	38	68.7%	29.4%	14.4%	14,894	20.7%	8	5	13	5	32	1,295	514
Maryland	4,665,000	18	67.4%	34.9%	20.4%	49,623	25.5%	13	19	21	3	210	5,329	1,495
Massachusetts	5,063,000	13	72.2%	35.8%	20.0%	62,399	23.5%	14	17	72	17	223	5,676	9,612
Michigan	9,266,000	8	68.0%	30.0%	14.3%	111,185	37.6%	15	31	49	8	356	11,522	2,229
Minnesota	4,298,000	21	73.1%	34.5%	17.4%	53,192	9.4%	7	13	13	2	58	4,537	2,207
Mississippi	2,680,000	31	54.8%	25.6%	12.3%	27,884	35.2%	9	20	12	6	58	4,535	293
Missouri	5,163,000	15	63.5%	27.2%	13.9%	56,209	25.6%	13	14	54	12	239	5,230	2,480
Montana	808,000	44	74.4%	36.5%	17.5%	9,762	13.8%	6	6	3	3	48	1,249	146
Nebraska	1,590,000	37	73.4%	32.8%	15.5%	19,560	13.3%	7	13	13	2	58	2,756	826
Nevada	1,049,000	41	75.5%	35.1%	14.4%	9,784	27.9%	2	4	2	1	72	878	n/a
New Hampshire	1,116,000	40	72.3%	35.1%	18.2%	12,414	27.3%	4	8	17	4	35	1,123	810
New Jersey	7,827,000	9	67.4%	31.5%	18.3%	84,880	22.8%	14	18	26	5	259	6,605	2,527
New Mexico	1,595,000	36	68.9%	34.7%	17.6%	17,162	28.3%	6	16	4	0	42	2,200	56
New York	17,761,000	2	66.3%	32.2%	17.9%	173,268	37.1%	49	48	183	53	461	19,558	16,347
North Carolina	6,602,000	10	54.8%	27.0%	13.2%	67,946	32.2%	17	58	36	16	73	9,575	2,292
North Dakota	664,000	46	66.4%	35.1%	14.8%	8,012	11.6%	6	8	3	1	28	1,400	89
Ohio	10,787,000	7	67.0%	26.5%	13.7%	132,681	17.2%	22	39	65	29	345	11,010	4,589
Oklahoma	3,285,000	27	66.0%	31.2%	15.1%	35,676	27.4%	14	14	13	5	89	4,373	930
Oregon	2,750,000	30	75.6%	38.5%	17.9%	26,971	27.2%	8	13	24	1	151	3,563	917
Pennsylvania	11,844,000	5	64.7%	24.3%	13.6%	130,654	21.3%	43	21	106	48	451	11,256	9,328
Rhode Island	996,000	43	61.1%	28.3%	15.4%	9,580	30.6%	2	1	9	0	34	1,281	1,084
South Carolina	3,507,000	25	53.7%	26.7%	13.4%	37,621	33.1%	12	21	20	11	66	4,590	1,050
South Dakota	708,000	45	67.9%	31.7%	14.0%	8,269	20.3%	7	0	9	3	24	978	339
Tennessee	4,933,000	16	56.2%	24.5%	12.6%	49,187	32.2%	10	14	42	21	142	5,233	2,299
Texas	17,451,000	3	62.6%	33.8%	16.9%	187,138	34.9%	40	66	57	8	447	20,004	4,035
Utah	1,750,000	35	80.0%	44.1%	19.9%	23,098	19.4%	4	5	2	3	59	2,367	n/a
Vermont	557,000	50	71.0%	34.7%	19.0%	6,540	22.0%	4	2	14	3	13	742	687
Virginia	6,068,000	12	62.4%	34.0%	19.1%	68,203	26.0%	15	24	32	8	191	8,275	1,795
Washington	4,612,000	19	77.6%	40.2%	19.0%	47,318	22.2%	6	27	19	2	166	5,471	1,185
West Virginia	1,871,000	34	56.0%	20.4%	10.4%	22,407	23.8%	12	4	9	4	59	2,476	432
Wisconsin	4,803,000	17	69.6%	29.2%	14.8%	57,846	14.6%	13	18	30	3	129	8,347	1,570
Wyoming	503,000	51	77.9%	37.9%	17.2%	5,987	10.7%	1	7	0	1	14	1,055	n/a
U.S. total	247,732,000		66.5%	31.9%	16.2%	2,594,438	28.9%	599	992	1,536	460	8,469	288,520	102,211

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College, 1980



Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates: 1989-90 to 1999-2000



■ Average Pay of Full-Time Faculty Members

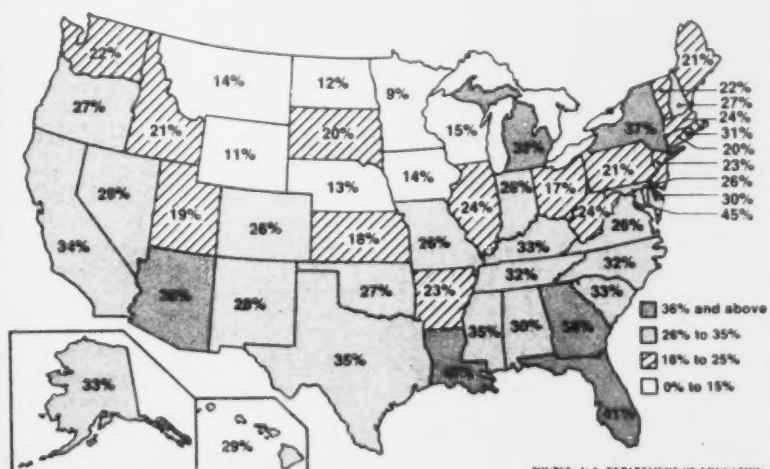
■ Enrollment

	Average pay of full-time faculty members, 1987-88				Enrollment, fall 1987								
	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year	All under-graduate	First-time freshmen	Graduate	Professional	Total
Alabama	\$32,953	\$28,046	\$24,915	\$26,865	105,914	56,364	17,468	3,602	164,041	40,181	16,298	3,009	183,348
Alaska	\$40,617	\$43,608	\$33,311	n/a	11,341	14,650	946	0	25,694	759	1,243	0	26,937
Arizona	\$41,074	\$31,004	\$28,523	n/a	89,373	139,179	6,888	1,793	213,799	56,345	21,983	1,451	237,233
Arkansas	\$30,572	\$23,165	\$26,043	n/a	53,885	14,428	9,025	1,935	72,089	16,772	5,869	1,315	79,273
California	\$47,783	\$39,441	\$42,055	\$24,136	503,253	1,077,279	196,190	11,290	1,588,445	277,766	170,120	29,447	1,788,012
Colorado	\$36,397	\$26,174	\$35,139	n/a	106,571	55,023	17,708	4,281	158,146	30,026	22,434	3,003	183,583
Connecticut	\$44,374	\$35,428	\$40,907	\$23,855	62,024	40,537	58,090	1,731	128,126	30,244	30,893	3,363	162,382
Delaware	\$37,624	\$29,661	\$29,951	n/a	21,456	8,191	7,003	0	32,711	7,186	2,910	1,029	36,650
District of Columbia	\$36,743	n/a	\$39,578	n/a	10,851	0	66,715	0	46,267	9,705	22,712	8,587	77,566
Florida	\$37,552	\$31,066	\$32,121	\$21,980	150,916	254,376	80,590	4,082	438,128	75,808	44,604	7,232	489,964
Georgia	\$35,342	\$28,241	\$31,335	\$21,329	124,991	49,364	41,651	8,060	189,718	45,922	26,911	7,437	224,066
Hawaii	\$38,449	\$31,526	\$22,900	n/a	22,404	20,342	9,545	0	47,100	8,427	4,716	475	52,291
Idaho	\$31,846	\$27,348	\$25,966	n/a	29,781	5,010	2,397	8,379	39,906	9,863	5,365	296	45,567
Illinois	\$35,258	\$34,067	\$37,538	\$21,983	197,057	324,060	156,401	9,436	587,099	109,599	82,833	17,022	686,954
Indiana	\$35,748	\$22,753	\$34,277	\$23,628	166,736	34,721	51,397	3,410	221,107	50,420	29,845	5,312	256,264
Iowa	\$37,162	\$25,720	\$28,451	\$22,632	69,335	42,672	42,898	3,325	135,016	35,439	17,120	6,094	158,230
Kansas	\$32,885	\$27,594	\$22,135	\$17,151	85,846	47,537	11,809	1,247	125,625	26,506	18,595	2,219	146,439
Kentucky	\$32,950	\$25,083	\$25,925	\$18,715	93,857	28,162	23,236	8,096	131,422	28,156	17,445	4,484	153,351
Louisiana	\$29,963	\$25,636	\$34,227	n/a	134,148	14,344	23,596	1,141	147,524	30,631	20,239	5,466	173,229
Maine	\$32,900	\$24,710	\$32,637	\$24,664	29,887	5,272	11,437	958	44,190	9,085	2,818	546	47,554
Maryland	\$37,886	\$34,109	\$38,188	\$22,421	107,196	96,515	34,799	852	204,581	30,763	31,005	3,776	239,362
Massachusetts	\$42,187	\$30,331	\$42,128	\$24,007	113,440	73,651	220,982	15,843	342,575	77,906	68,172	13,169	423,916
Michigan	\$39,294	\$36,689	\$28,655	\$23,914	244,288	215,025	72,557	3,616	471,061	94,593	54,823	9,602	535,486
Minnesota	\$38,692	\$33,339	\$31,694	\$25,269	132,316	53,780	46,306	4,810	207,882	46,716	23,628	5,702	237,212
Mississippi	\$29,828	\$23,566	\$22,873	\$15,994	50,382	42,902	9,914	2,312	95,206	27,067	8,673	1,631	105,510
Missouri	\$33,260	\$30,748	\$31,737	\$18,034	111,911	59,335	77,303	3,229	210,717	36,375	31,646	9,415	251,778
Montana	\$29,648	\$25,679	\$23,782	n/a	27,234	4,624	3,312	712	32,340	5,365	3,325	217	35,882
Nebraska	\$31,619	\$24,106	\$27,820	\$20,975	55,552	29,349	15,474	453	87,803	16,644	10,392	2,633	100,828
Nevada	\$37,654	\$31,157	\$21,395	n/a	23,425	24,366	247	25	44,058	6,655	3,820	185	48,063
New Hampshire	\$35,124	\$25,593	\$37,157	\$13,618	22,612	8,287	23,058	2,206	48,181	11,330	7,237	745	56,163
New Jersey	\$42,919	\$34,768	\$40,364	n/a	131,859	103,549	56,471	2,554	249,369	41,634	38,881	6,183	294,433
New Mexico	\$33,100	\$24,863	\$26,677	n/a	47,471	33,827	1,776	0	71,939	9,012	10,510	625	83,074
New York	\$43,047	\$36,759	\$39,435	\$20,379	342,436	224,610	394,534	30,964	812,195	163,900	154,147	26,202	992,544
North Carolina	\$36,514	\$22,802	\$27,554	\$22,512	135,340	123,590	55,535	6,786	287,980	62,157	27,183	6,088	321,251
North Dakota	\$29,959	\$26,699	\$20,409	\$19,547	27,358	6,990	2,466	238	33,670	8,249	2,975	407	37,052
Ohio	\$40,235	\$30,052	\$31,299	\$19,676	270,167	121,664	103,198	23,435	449,360	98,903	57,026	12,078	518,464
Oklahoma	\$31,763	\$27,143	\$30,398	\$20,449	93,619	55,287	18,464	5,360	148,293	31,424	20,765	3,672	172,730
Oregon	\$33,981	\$29,289	\$30,216	n/a	66,616	66,842	18,870	329	133,594	26,387	15,723	3,340	152,657
Pennsylvania	\$37,233	\$32,393	\$36,316	\$21,808	222,583	88,627	209,846	33,314	471,730	113,999	68,690	13,950	554,370
Rhode Island	\$38,127	\$31,108	\$40,104	n/a	23,210	13,107	35,391	0	62,814	13,700	8,606	288	71,708
South Carolina	\$34,051	\$22,484	\$26,727	\$23,458	74,799	38,553	22,381	5,108	120,988	32,124	17,357	2,496	140,841
South Dakota	\$28,958	n/a	\$22,753	\$19,206	24,147	0	6,900	708	28,178	6,623	3,154	423	31,755
Tennessee	\$35,396	\$26,714	\$32,047	\$18,897	102,702	51,402	42,302	5,600	175,569	34,492	20,931	5,506	202,006
Texas	\$36,301	\$29,994	\$34,824	\$22,761	376,531	333,179	88,975	3,541	694,452	134,756	92,400	15,374	802,226
Utah	\$34,060	\$26,460	\$25,557	n/a	52,622	21,831	31,220	1,119	95,676	15,285	9,840	1,276	106,792
Vermont	\$35,520	\$27,525	\$31,077	\$22,235	15,390	3,970	11,809	2,073	29,492	6,578	3,381	369	33,242
Virginia	\$40,038	\$30,747	\$30,270	\$20,173	151,589	123,994	42,011	1,432	276,121	48,972	36,821	6,084	319,026
Washington	\$37,295	\$29,267	\$30,289	n/a	77,722	136,485	30,258	1,407	224,660	68,450	18,158	3,054	245,872
West Virginia	\$29,825	\$23,644	\$24,022	\$19,575	58,311	9,648	7,105	2,192	67,415	15,568	8,609	1,232	77,256
Wisconsin	\$37,780	\$32,506	\$31,241	n/a	151,329	89,204	39,621	1,563	251,259	51,357	26,752	3,706	281,717
Wyoming	\$37,053	\$27,889	n/a	n/a	10,401	15,040	0	621	24,149	5,837	1,707	206	26,062
U.S. total	\$37,903	\$30,960	\$35,747	\$21,692	5,434,010	4,541,054	2,558,075	235,168	11,047,902	2,246,352	1,451,938	268,467	12,768,307

Note: Totals may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 96.

Note: Totals may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 96.

High-School Dropout Rates, 1987



Number of Colleges and Universities, 1987-88



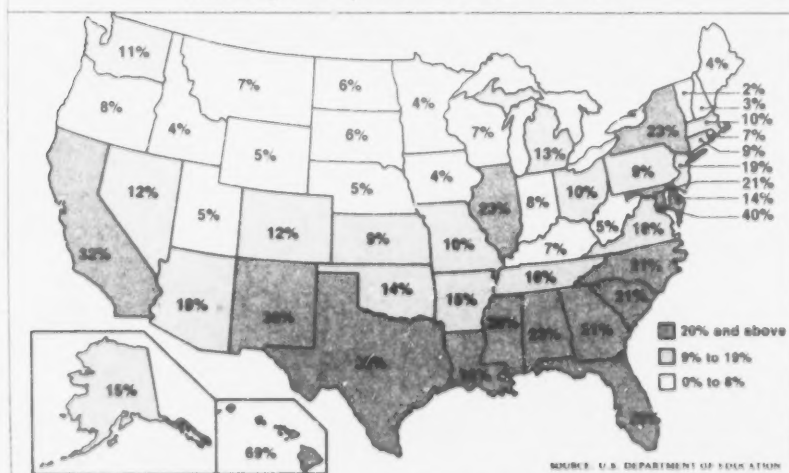
The Nation

■ Degrees Awarded
■ Enrollment of Minority Students

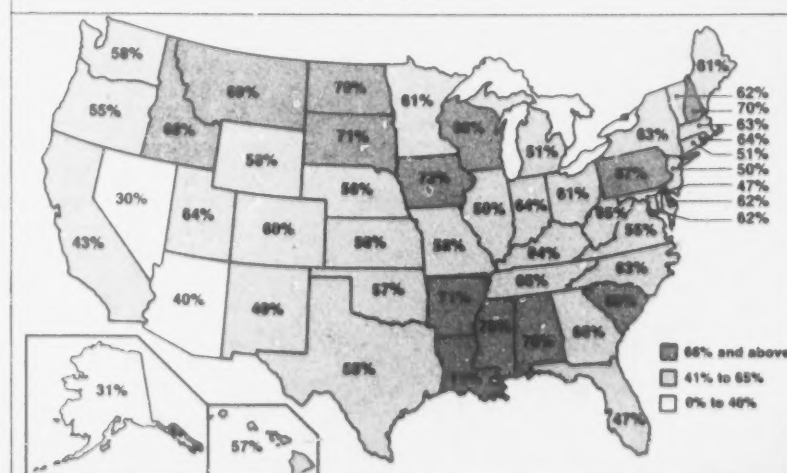
■ Test Scores
■ Average Tuition and Fees

	Degrees awarded, 1986-87					Proportion of all minority students in 1986 who enrolled at each type of institution				Test scores		Average tuition and fees, 1986-87			
	Associate	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Professional	Public	Private	4-year	2-year	Test taken	1988 score	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year
Alabama	6,183	15,981	3,946	279	797	80.7%	19.3%	52.7%	47.3%	ACT	18.1	\$1,275	\$666	\$4,316	\$2,779
Alaska	742	898	320	7	0	92.7%	7.3%	37.8%	62.2%	ACT	18.4	\$975	\$824	\$3,719	n/a
Arizona	5,911	12,297	4,819	506	352	93.5%	6.5%	30.0%	70.0%	ACT	19.3	\$1,136	\$358	\$2,462	n/a
Arkansas	2,263	7,036	1,883	112	319	86.5%	13.5%	78.3%	21.7%	ACT	17.9	\$931	\$472	\$3,310	\$2,082
California	46,483	90,005	31,297	4,147	8,097	92.5%	7.5%	34.7%	65.3%	SAT	908	\$1,031	\$96	\$8,073	\$4,655
Colorado	5,756	15,218	4,088	636	853	91.1%	8.9%	48.0%	52.0%	ACT	19.7	\$1,482	\$623	\$7,913	\$586
Connecticut	4,842	13,499	5,755	533	947	66.8%	33.2%	61.3%	38.7%	SAT	908	\$1,527	\$573	\$8,534	\$7,367
Delaware	1,153	3,246	586	96	245	56.5%	43.5%	72.2%	27.8%	SAT	899	\$906	\$932	\$2,794	n/a
District of Columbia	369	6,711	5,062	475	2,681	38.8%	61.2%	100.0%	0.0%	SAT	839	\$634	n/a	\$7,128	n/a
Florida	29,524	31,430	9,044	1,109	2,105	78.8%	21.2%	46.1%	53.9%	SAT	890	\$1,055	\$608	\$1,367	n/a
Georgia	5,732	19,103	5,652	654	1,990	63.6%	36.4%	78.4%	21.6%	SAT	848	\$1,369	\$799	\$5,688	\$2,626
Hawaii	2,350	3,701	925	145	137	91.0%	9.0%	56.7%	43.3%	SAT	888	\$972	\$281	\$3,020	n/a
Idaho	2,297	3,035	722	47	68	87.0%	13.0%	75.9%	24.1%	ACT	19.3	\$1,036	\$690	\$5,774	\$582
Illinois	23,913	47,387	17,075	2,062	4,429	81.6%	18.4%	37.3%	62.7%	ACT	18.9	\$1,708	\$866	\$6,560	\$3,614
Indiana	8,681	26,623	6,943	967	1,518	80.9%	19.1%	78.1%	21.9%	SAT	870	\$1,627	\$1,211	\$6,762	\$3,800
Iowa	7,236	16,450	2,775	608	1,315	71.4%	28.6%	71.5%	28.5%	ACT	20.3	\$1,385	\$1,057	\$5,847	\$3,180
Kansas	5,374	11,714	2,986	389	655	86.8%	13.2%	58.1%	41.9%	ACT	19.1	\$1,271	\$537	\$4,121	\$3,461
Kentucky	5,196	11,708	3,261	281	1,144	82.6%	17.4%	69.6%	30.4%	ACT	18.2	\$1,152	\$540	\$3,868	\$3,126
Louisiana	2,603	16,221	3,972	301	1,392	85.1%	14.9%	87.9%	12.1%	ACT	17.1	\$1,341	\$619	\$6,812	n/a
Maine	2,030	5,122	503	25	163	25.3%	74.7%	95.8%	4.2%	SAT	896	\$1,561	\$880	\$9,032	\$2,067
Maryland	7,129	16,760	5,334	690	968	91.3%	8.7%	59.0%	41.0%	SAT	908	\$1,682	\$906	\$7,274	\$4,660
Massachusetts	13,617	41,555	15,077	1,908	3,732	40.5%	59.5%	71.3%	28.7%	SAT	906	\$1,388	\$750	\$8,953	\$5,602
Michigan	21,834	38,181	11,534	1,321	2,504	81.9%	18.1%	54.7%	45.3%	ACT	18.8	\$1,877	\$917	\$5,093	\$3,648
Minnesota	7,654	20,667	3,607	529	1,529	80.4%	19.6%	73.3%	26.7%	ACT	19.9	\$1,814	\$1,229	\$6,843	\$1,908
Mississippi	4,332	9,173	2,037	272	461	88.3%	11.7%	58.6%	41.4%	ACT	16.2	\$1,603	\$489	\$3,890	\$1,733
Missouri	6,545	23,541	7,670	545	2,287	67.9%	32.1%	65.6%	34.4%	ACT	19.1	\$1,277	\$524	\$5,474	\$3,788
Montana	734	4,140	765	49	74	57.9%	42.1%	53.9%	46.1%	ACT	19.9	\$1,205	\$423	\$3,867	\$953
Nebraska	2,918	8,410	1,609	215	752	77.2%	22.8%	63.0%	37.0%	ACT	19.8	\$1,292	\$740	\$5,090	\$3,180
Nevada	884	1,929	419	32	42	99.8%	0.2%	41.2%	58.8%	ACT	19.0	\$988	\$573	\$3,100	n/a
New Hampshire	2,372	6,770	1,649	78	173	24.3%	75.7%	92.3%	7.7%	SAT	933	\$2,190	\$1,514	\$8,401	\$2,710
New Jersey	9,534	23,328	6,454	670	1,753	84.8%	15.2%	59.0%	41.0%	SAT	893	\$1,861	\$763	\$8,221	\$1,200
New Mexico	1,766	4,548	1,732	206	170	97.6%	2.4%	52.0%	48.0%	ACT	18.0	\$915	\$407	\$3,649	n/a
New York	47,956	86,651	32,890	3,366	6,962	66.9%	33.1%	70.6%	29.4%	SAT	889	\$1,431	\$1,340	\$7,364	\$4,795
North Carolina	10,659	24,919	5,678	788	1,620	83.0%	17.0%	57.8%	42.2%	SAT	841	\$818	\$216	\$5,597	\$3,635
North Dakota	1,980	4,209	587	76	117	87.6%	12.4%	48.4%	51.6%	ACT	18.7	\$1,198	\$1,074	\$4,162	n/a
Ohio	17,850	43,983	12,185	1,612	3,341	74.2%	25.8%	66.5%	33.5%	ACT	19.3	\$1,982	\$1,181	\$6,176	\$3,380
Oklahoma	5,338	13,545	3,935	342	999	88.7%	11.3%	62.2%	37.8%	ACT	18.0	\$757	\$456	\$3,662	\$2,262
Oregon	4,673	10,922	2,784	349	899	87.2%	12.8%	55.8%	44.2%	SAT	923	\$1,296	\$484	\$7,122	n/a
Pennsylvania	18,586	57,158	13,501	1,802	3,730	64.2%	35.8%	63.6%	36.4%	SAT	886	\$2,496	\$1,626	\$7,140	\$4,284
Rhode Island	3,822	7,737	1,720	212	78	49.2%	50.8%	75.6%	24.4%	SAT	900	\$1,845	\$844	\$8,187	n/a
South Carolina	4,766	12,559	3,269	266	738	75.5%	24.5%	60.2%	39.8%	SAT	838	\$1,733	\$645	\$4,534	\$2,714
South Dakota	793	3,738	719	65	140	76.9%	23.1%	96.3%	3.7%	ACT	19.8	\$1,409	n/a	\$5,202	\$3,920
Tennessee	5,568	17,328	4,000	576	1,344	72.3%	27.7%	66.7%	33.3%	ACT	18.0	\$1,133	\$660	\$5,075	\$2,323
Texas	20,816	57,438	17,174	2,079	4,456	92.2%	7.8%	53.4%	46.6%	SAT	879	\$885	\$300	\$5,510	\$2,184
Utah	3,151	11,085	2,403	361	365	84.7%	15.3%	61.1%	38.9%	ACT	18.9	\$1,159	\$884	\$1,498	n/a
Vermont	1,128	4,080	839	41	193	47.2%	52.8%	91.6%	8.4%	SAT	909	\$2,942	\$1,966	\$6,393	\$4,858
Virginia	7,037	24,010	5,589	693	1,643	82.3%	17.7%	62.2%	37.8%	SAT	902	\$2,070	\$775	\$5,724	\$4,644
Washington	12,278	17,767	4,066	599	901	90.4%	9.6%	41.5%	58.5%	SAT	942	\$1,339	\$654	\$6,837	n/a
West Virginia	2,563	7,518	1,751	110	329	86.3%	13.7%	87.6%	12.4%	ACT	17.6	\$1,003	\$517	\$6,164	\$1,311
Wisconsin	8,723	25,322	5,393	795	1,030	82.6%	17.4%	55.2%	44.8%	ACT	20.2	\$1,271	\$887	\$6,055	n/a
Wyoming	1,309	1,625	345	68	59	97.2%	2.8%	29.2%	70.8%	ACT	19.5	\$778	\$516	n/a	n/a
U.S. total	437,137	991,339	289,557	34,120	72,750	82.3%	17.7%	53.3%	46.7%	ACT, SAT	18.8/904	\$1,414	\$560	\$6,658	\$3,684

Proportion of College Students Who Are Minority-Group Members, Fall 1986



Proportion of College Students Who Are Enrolled Full-Time, Fall 1987

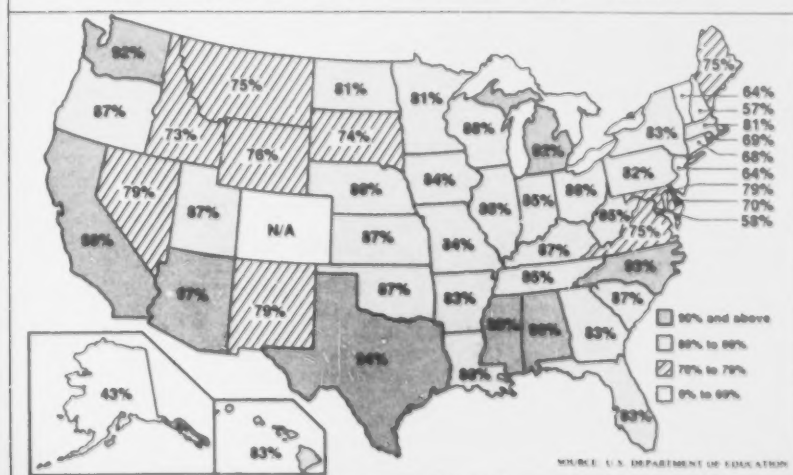


- Expenditures
- State Appropriations
- State Spending on Student Aid
- Research Spending by Universities
- Federal Spending on Selected Programs
- Federal Funds for College-and-University-Based Research

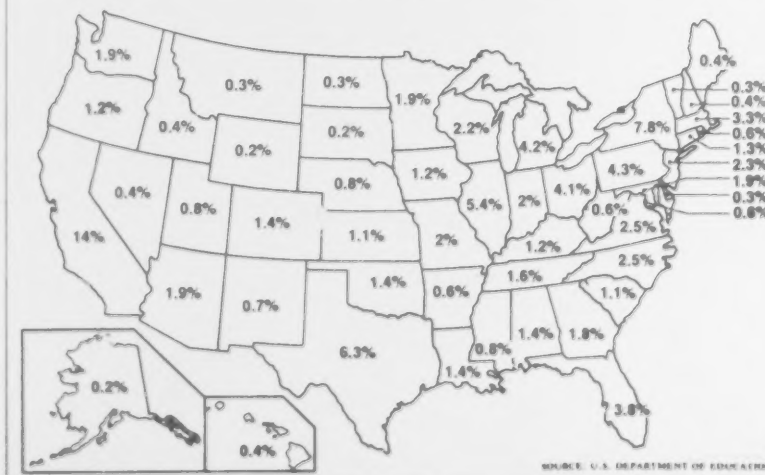
	Expenditures, 1985-86		State appropriations 1988-89	State spending on student aid, 1988-89	Research spending by universities, fiscal 1987	Federal spending on selected programs, fiscal 1988			Federal funds for college-and-university-based research, fiscal 1987
	Public institutions	Private institutions				Vocational education	GI Bill	Mail grants	
Alabama	\$1,324,774,000	\$186,596,000	\$775,343,000	\$11,239,000	\$152,925,000	\$35,273,000	\$23,321,000	\$51,740,000	\$100,633,000
Alaska	\$224,042,000	\$10,171,000	\$164,733,000	\$230,000	\$30,192,000	\$5,694,000	\$2,415,000	\$2,693,000	\$15,473,000
Arizona	\$1,017,203,000	\$52,887,000	\$544,560,000	\$3,526,000	\$181,263,000	\$8,465,000	\$16,856,000	\$61,381,000	\$80,485,000
Arkansas	\$528,831,000	\$72,321,000	\$286,399,000	\$4,744,000	\$35,529,000	\$12,598,000	\$8,700,000	\$34,498,000	\$15,487,000
California	\$8,515,440,000	\$3,641,630,000	\$5,011,510,000	\$144,214,000	\$1,551,801,000	\$61,517,000	\$90,292,000	\$243,731,000	\$1,056,860,000
Colorado	\$1,057,558,000	\$160,193,000	\$475,181,000	\$19,221,000	\$185,699,000	\$16,210,000	\$20,271,000	\$54,379,000	\$129,450,000
Connecticut	\$562,696,000	\$836,949,000	\$467,385,000	\$30,682,000	\$230,790,000	\$20,655,000	\$4,613,000	\$27,910,000	\$174,433,000
Delaware	\$229,377,000	\$15,855,000	\$107,516,000	\$1,383,000	\$31,681,000	\$6,889,000	\$1,401,000	\$26,578,000	\$12,067,000
District of Columbia	\$88,462,000	\$1,307,377,000	n.a.	\$1,075,000	\$85,470,000	\$10,551,000	\$989,000	\$19,835,000	\$61,057,000
Florida	\$1,782,180,000	\$723,270,000	\$1,474,345,000	\$49,171,000	\$252,303,000	\$27,682,000	\$42,926,000	\$167,042,000	\$148,867,000
Georgia	\$1,255,964,000	\$696,734,000	\$812,299,000	\$20,710,000	\$324,160,000	\$27,834,000	\$24,121,000	\$66,558,000	\$144,144,000
Hawaii	\$312,248,000	\$20,964,000	\$274,233,000	\$598,000	\$57,345,000	\$8,828,000	\$5,644,000	\$6,071,000	\$39,558,000
Idaho	\$238,438,000	\$49,768,000	\$144,987,000	\$624,000	\$24,779,000	\$8,613,000	\$4,532,000	\$19,375,000	\$7,153,000
Illinois	\$2,571,409,000	\$2,722,294,000	\$1,399,444,000	\$159,436,000	\$498,221,000	\$60,485,000	\$22,512,000	\$173,249,000	\$297,368,000
Indiana	\$1,602,203,000	\$530,163,000	\$755,614,000	\$52,062,000	\$188,086,000	\$21,676,000	\$13,341,000	\$86,243,000	\$111,289,000
Iowa	\$1,092,542,000	\$353,753,000	\$478,991,000	\$52,916,000	\$157,482,000	\$18,684,000	\$7,790,000	\$64,501,000	\$81,802,000
Kansas	\$848,602,000	\$105,193,000	\$382,326,000	\$6,031,000	\$93,931,000	\$14,386,000	\$9,833,000	\$50,266,000	\$35,863,000
Kentucky	\$898,718,000	\$194,873,000	\$518,361,000	\$13,190,000	\$78,008,000	\$45,944,000	\$11,080,000	\$70,319,000	\$30,801,000
Louisiana	\$1,039,177,000	\$353,433,000	\$483,034,000	\$9,188,000	\$148,563,000	\$15,983,000	\$14,809,000	\$115,983,000	\$59,799,000
Maine	\$216,737,000	\$133,778,000	\$162,432,000	\$1,411,000	\$16,952,000	\$9,574,000	\$3,829,000	\$12,098,000	\$8,613,000
Maryland	\$1,064,430,000	\$901,948,000	\$695,261,000	\$17,873,000	\$709,985,000	\$30,599,000	\$10,658,000	\$44,701,000	\$460,057,000
Massachusetts	\$980,585,000	\$3,544,867,000	\$868,426,000	\$92,819,000	\$719,072,000	\$37,062,000	\$9,857,000	\$59,738,000	\$536,122,000
Michigan	\$2,946,336,000	\$447,436,000	\$1,338,033,000	\$74,409,000	\$396,786,000	\$50,052,000	\$19,607,000	\$143,382,000	\$213,721,000
Minnesota	\$1,324,691,000	\$521,441,000	\$861,462,000	\$54,640,000	\$222,381,000	\$28,869,000	\$14,111,000	\$91,425,000	\$121,588,000
Mississippi	\$706,380,000	\$64,054,000	\$425,751,000	\$2,241,000	\$57,622,000	\$19,260,000	\$7,766,000	\$62,093,000	\$32,005,000
Missouri	\$999,869,000	\$911,951,000	\$550,609,000	\$14,595,000	\$207,020,000	\$29,684,000	\$16,634,000	\$93,112,000	\$129,563,000
Montana	\$182,102,000	\$22,349,000	\$105,277,000	\$420,000	\$29,515,000	\$5,855,000	\$3,454,000	\$19,020,000	\$8,866,000
Nebraska	\$537,858,000	\$161,066,000	\$253,431,000	\$1,793,000	\$71,730,000	\$5,922,000	\$7,776,000	\$34,588,000	\$28,564,000
Nevada	\$180,107,000	\$2,448,000	\$121,249,000	\$400,000	\$28,070,000	\$5,185,000	\$3,916,000	\$11,877,000	\$14,955,000
New Hampshire	\$183,959,000	\$264,440,000	\$72,454,000	\$972,000	\$47,790,000	\$6,187,000	\$2,863,000	\$5,851,000	\$34,653,000
New Jersey	\$1,406,490,000	\$714,733,000	\$1,129,452,000	\$85,946,000	\$215,580,000	\$39,988,000	\$7,720,000	\$64,168,000	\$97,865,000
New Mexico	\$456,600,000	\$16,500,000	\$268,800,000	\$8,259,000	\$127,714,000	\$13,810,000	\$8,488,000	\$26,327,000	\$55,138,000
New York	\$3,802,602,000	\$5,594,159,000	\$3,110,021,000	\$424,490,000	\$1,130,142,000	\$67,155,000	\$21,268,000	\$393,228,000	\$752,825,000
North Carolina	\$1,799,173,000	\$837,291,000	\$1,329,606,000	\$52,123,000	\$313,819,000	\$41,672,000	\$25,864,000	\$67,295,000	\$228,176,000
North Dakota	\$288,214,000	\$18,853,000	\$118,072,000	\$1,118,000	\$38,984,000	\$6,149,000	\$3,741,000	\$20,822,000	\$8,194,000
Ohio	\$2,718,408,000	\$980,801,000	\$1,320,460,000	\$72,862,000	\$328,772,000	\$64,134,000	\$26,597,000	\$188,488,000	\$197,721,000
Oklahoma	\$844,829,000	\$178,905,000	\$415,191,000	\$18,489,000	\$99,116,000	\$21,311,000	\$16,766,000	\$68,125,000	\$32,570,000
Oregon	\$880,696,000	\$171,604,000	\$361,189,000	\$12,181,000	\$132,255,000	\$13,541,000	\$10,941,000	\$45,111,000	\$84,138,000
Pennsylvania	\$2,392,145,000	\$3,169,219,000	\$1,268,759,000	\$120,998,000	\$604,832,000	\$68,945,000	\$19,292,000	\$185,254,000	\$417,620,000
Rhode Island	\$213,253,000	\$315,651,000	\$138,802,000	\$9,250,000	\$65,516,000	\$5,534,000	\$2,521,000	\$11,237,000	\$40,731,000
South Carolina	\$951,848,000	\$196,271,000	\$576,598,000	\$20,096,000	\$95,811,000	\$28,147,000	\$17,294,000	\$47,309,000	\$33,516,000
South Dakota	\$149,092,000	\$51,675,000	\$77,369,000	\$596,000	\$11,513,000	\$3,768,000	\$3,295,000	\$23,703,000	\$4,840,000
Tennessee	\$1,081,052,000	\$684,948,000	\$673,881,000	\$12,540,000	\$144,144,000	\$22,839,000	\$15,271,000	\$70,015,000	\$107,518,000
Texas	\$4,375,082,000	\$993,824,000	\$2,245,958,000	\$104,235,000	\$810,993,000	\$59,956,000	\$66,281,000	\$258,262,000	\$378,266,000
Utah	\$669,714,000	\$194,649,000	\$259,615,000	\$9,643,000	\$120,878,000	\$10,014,000	\$6,491,000	\$45,124,000	\$86,950,000
Vermont	\$188,112,000	\$150,689,000	\$53,855,000	\$9,784,000	\$31,547,000	\$3,892,000	\$860,000	\$6,562,000	\$24,108,000
Virginia	\$1,825,156,000	\$387,455,000	\$1,033,096,000	\$23,898,000	\$206,621,000	\$39,089,000	\$28,119,000	\$57,948,000	\$118,162,000
Washington	\$1,399,780,000	\$227,211,000	\$719,437,000	\$13,585,000	\$235,927,000	\$20,130,000	\$29,337,000	\$69,141,000	\$183,206,000
West Virginia	\$376,293,000	\$73,716,000	\$252,618,000	\$10,554,000	\$26,704,000	\$16,762,000	\$3,885,000	\$27,695,000	\$11,901,000
Wisconsin	\$1,754,395,000	\$373,533,000	\$738,670,000	\$38,061,000	\$303,188,000	\$30,277,000	\$12,200,000	\$80,261,000	\$160,074,000
Wyoming	\$203,307,000	n.a.	\$114,188,000	\$250,000	\$17,316,000	\$2,979,000	\$2,192,000	\$9,494,000	\$9,444,000
U.S. total	\$63,193,853,000	\$34,341,889,000	\$36,216,283,000	\$1,919,848,000	\$11,930,997,000	\$1,261,076,000	\$759,254,000	\$3,901,788,000	\$7,240,090,000

Note: Totals may include data for service schools and outlying areas not shown separately. Sources and additional notes appear on Page 96.

Proportion of First-Time College Students Enrolled on Campuses in Their Home States, Fall 1986



States' Share of Total U.S. College Enrollment, Fall 1987



The Nation

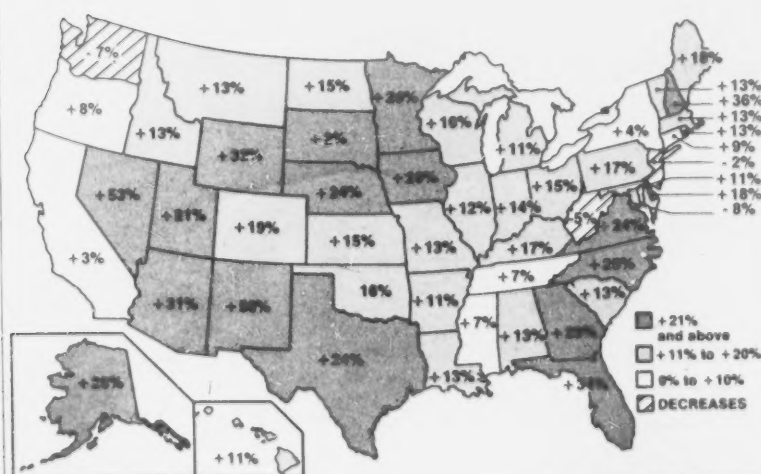
■ 9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

9 Issues Affecting Higher Education: a Roll Call of the States

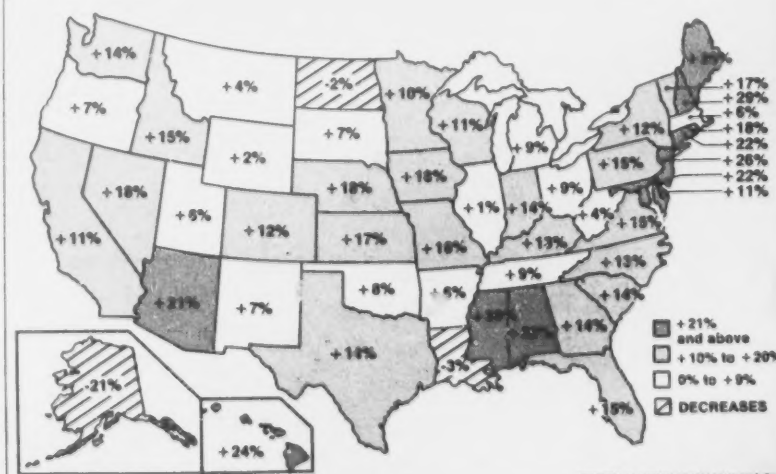
Issue 1. Open-Meeting Laws in Presidential Searches. These states require that searches for presidents of public colleges and universities be subject to open-meeting laws.										Issue 4. Prepaid-Tuition Plans. These states offer prepaid-tuition plans, which allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education.										Issue 7. Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers. These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers through an alternative-certification program.									
Issue 2. Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings. These states have programs to allow families to purchase tax-exempt bonds for college savings.										Issue 5. Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges. These states impose restrictions or taxes on the business activities of colleges and universities (or, in some instances, all non-profit groups).										Issue 8. Non-Education Majors for High-School Teachers. These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education.									
Issue 3. Tests of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants. These states require public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants for competence in English.										Issue 6. Release of Pound Animals for Biomedical Research. These states prohibit the release of pound animals to laboratories for use in biomedical research.										Issue 9. Requirements to Assess What Students Learn. These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.									
	Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9		Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9		Issue 1	Issue 2	Issue 3	Issue 4	Issue 5	Issue 6	Issue 7	Issue 8	Issue 9
Alabama				★			★		★	Montana											Nebraska								★
Alaska	★									Nevada	★																		
Arizona			★		★		★			New Hampshire			★			★	★												
Arkansas	★						★	★	★	New Jersey					★	★	★	★	★										
California							★	★		New Mexico						★													
Colorado		★			★			★	★	New York					★	★	★	★											
Connecticut		★				★	★			North Carolina		★					★	★											
Delaware		★					★	★		North Dakota	★	★	★																
Florida	★		★	★			★	★	★	Ohio		★	★	★															
Georgia	★						★			Oklahoma	★		★				★	★											
Hawaii						★	★	★		Oregon	★	★																	
Idaho			★		★				★	Pennsylvania							★												
Illinois		★	★		★					Rhode Island		★				★		★											
Indiana				★						South Carolina							★												
Iowa		★								South Dakota							★												★
Kansas		★	★							Tennessee	★	★	★																★
Kentucky		★						★		Texas	★	★	★				★												★
Louisiana	★		★		★		★			Utah					★												★	★	
Maine										Vermont						★	★	★	★										
Maryland						★			★	Virginia		★					★	★	★										★
Massachusetts	★					★	★	★		Washington		★			★			★	★	★									★
Michigan	★			★				★		West Virginia		★		★			★			★									★
Minnesota	★							★		Wisconsin		★																	
Mississippi	★						★		★	Wyoming	★			★															
Missouri		★	★	★	★																								

A STAR INDICATES AN ACTION EITHER BY A STATE LEGISLATURE OR BY A STATEWIDE COORDINATING BOARD OR GOVERNING BOARD, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1989.

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1977 to 1987



Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education: 1986-87 to 1988-89



The Nation

STUDENTS

- Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group
- Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group

- College and University Enrollment
- Financial Aid to Undergraduates

Average ACT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1988

	English		Mathematics		Social studies		Natural sciences		Composite	
	1988	1-year change	1988	1-year change	1988	1-year change	1988	1-year change	1988	1-year change
Men	18.0	+0.1	18.4	0.2	18.4	0.0	22.8	0.0	19.6	+0.1
Women	19.0	+0.1	16.1	0.0	16.6	0.1	20.2	+0.1	18.1	0.0
American Indian	14.7	+0.1	12.8	+0.3	13.3	+0.1	18.1	+0.3	14.9	+0.3
Asian	18.4	+0.2	21.0	+0.1	17.7	0.0	22.1	+0.1	19.9	+0.1
Black	14.5	+0.1	11.3	+0.3	12.2	+0.1	15.9	+0.2	13.6	+0.2
Mexican-American	15.9	+0.3	14.0	+0.3	14.1	+0.2	18.2	+0.3	15.7	+0.3
Other Hispanic	16.9	+0.2	15.8	+0.3	15.8	+0.3	19.3	0.0	17.1	+0.2
White	19.2	+0.1	18.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	22.3	+0.1	19.6	0.0
All	18.5	+0.1	17.2	0.0	17.4	0.1	21.4	0.0	18.8	+0.1

Note: The ACT Assessment is scored on a scale from 1 to 36.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COLLEGE TESTING PROGRAM

Average SAT Scores by Sex and Racial and Ethnic Group, 1988

	Verbal section		Mathematical section	
	1988	1-year change	1988	1-year change
Men	435	0	498	2
Women	422	-3	455	+2
American Indian	393	0	435	+3
Asian	408	+3	522	+1
Black	353	+2	384	+7
Mexican-American	382	+3	428	+4
Puerto Rican	355	-5	402	+2
Other Hispanic	387	0	433	+1
White	445	-2	490	+1
Other	410	+5	460	+5
All	428	-2	476	0

Note: Each section of the Scholastic Aptitude Test is scored on a scale from 200 to 800.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Financial Aid to Undergraduates, Fall 1986

By type of institution	Proportion of students receiving financial assistance, by source			Type of assistance		
	Total	Federal	Other	Grants	Loans	Work-study
Public						
Doctoral	46.8%	35.5%	28.5%	36.4%	27.6%	5.8%
Other 4-year	47.3	38.4	30.0	38.1	24.9	8.1
2-year	28.5	19.9	18.1	25.4	7.8	2.4
Less-than-2-year	51.8	41.9	22.9	46.1	19.6	3.4
All	38.0	28.5	23.7	31.5	17.3	4.6
Private, not-for-profit						
Doctoral	61.8	45.7	50.8	52.2	39.5	13.0
Other 4-year	67.9	50.1	57.7	60.1	42.1	16.4
2-year	63.9	47.9	44.7	53.6	35.7	5.7
Less-than-2-year	66.2	59.4	35.5	55.5	40.4	5.0
All	65.3	48.4	54.1	56.7	40.7	14.3
Private, for-profit						
2-year and above	82.7	79.2	24.2	54.9	69.3	1.2
Less-than-2-year	84.8	81.4	13.0	63.5	71.5	0.5
All	84.0	80.6	17.2	60.3	70.7	0.8

By student characteristics

Sex						
Men	44.5%	34.1%	27.8%	36.5%	23.9%	5.6%
Women	46.3	35.6	29.7	38.6	24.9	6.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	48.9	40.3	28.7	41.2	19.7	6.8
Asian	40.5	33.3	28.5	36.2	18.4	7.6
Black, non-Hispanic	63.8	55.7	33.2	56.6	35.0	9.8
Hispanic	47.8	40.9	27.2	41.1	24.0	5.8
White, non-Hispanic	43.3	32.0	28.4	35.1	23.6	5.6
Age						
23 or younger	50.0	39.0	33.5	41.2	28.7	8.4
24 to 29	42.8	34.2	21.9	34.4	22.5	3.6
30 and older	35.4	24.8	21.7	30.6	14.4	2.0
Attendance status						
Full-time	58.3	47.4	37.3	48.2	34.2	9.2
Part-time	24.4	14.4	15.0	20.3	8.4	1.1
All	45.5%	34.9%	28.8%	37.6%	24.4%	6.1%

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 59,886 students enrolled at 1,074 colleges, universities, and proprietary institutions in the fall of 1986. Details may add up to more than the total because some students received multiple types and sources of aid. The total includes students who reported that they received aid but did not specify its source.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

College and University Enrollment, Fall 1987

	Undergraduate			First-professional			Graduate			All levels		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Full-time students												
Under 18	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	34.4	37.6	36.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	30.2	34.3	32.2
20 to 21	29.8	29.2	29.5	2.6	3.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	26.3	26.8	26.5
22 to 24	18.7	13.5	16.0	40.0	40.2	40.1	22.0	24.0	22.9	19.8	14.8	17.3
25 to 29	7.8	6.5	7.2	37.6	32.4	35.7	36.8	30.3	33.9	11.4	8.7	10.1
30 to 34	3.4	4.3	3.8	10.9	11.5	11.1	19.7	16.5	18.3	5.0	5.2	5.1
35 to 39	1.7	2.9	2.3	4.5	5.9	5.0	10.3	11.7	10.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
40 to 49	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.8	6.0	11.3	8.3	1.7	3.0	2.4
50 to 64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Age unknown	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Number of full-time students	3,163,754	3,299,312	6,463,066	153,661	88,143	241,804	293,503	233,133	526,636	3,610,918	3,620,588	7,231,506
Part-time students												
Under 18	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
18 to 19	8.7	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.2	6.6
20 to 21	11.5	9.3	10.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.5	7.8	8.5
22 to 24	17.1	13.6	15.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	8.6	8.7	15.6	12.8	14.0
25 to 29	20.6	17.6	18.9	35.8	30.4	33.7	28.9	23.3	25.7	22.2	18.6	20.1
30 to 34	14.6	14.7	14.7	24.3	22.3	23.6	23.4	18.7	20.7	16.2	15.4	15.7
35 to 39	9.3	12.0	10.9	14.6	16.0	15.1	16.7	18.0	17.6	10.6	13.0	12.0
40 to 49	8.8	13.7	11.7	10.1	14.7	11.9	14.2	20.5	17.8	9.7	14.8	12.7
50 to 64	3.7	5.3	4.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.3	5.4	4.5	3.6	5.3	4.6
65 and over	1.6	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.7
Age unknown	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.7	3.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.4
Number of part-time students	1,904,930	2,679,906	4,584,836	16,472	10,191	26,663	399,811	525,491	925,302	2,321,213	3,215,588	5,536,801
All students												
Under 18	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%
18 to 19	24.7	24.1	24.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1	21.1
20 to 21	22.9	20.3	21.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.7	17.9	18.7
22 to 24	18.1	13.5	15.6	37.1	37.1	37.1	14.4	13.4	13.9	18.2	13.9	15.9
25 to 29	12.6	11.5	12.0	37.4	32.2	35.5	32.2	25.5	28.7	15.6	13.4	14.4
30 to 34	7.6	8.9	8.3	12.2	12.6	12.3	21.8	18.0	19.8	9.4	10.0	9.7
35 to 39	4.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	6.9	6.0	14.0	18.1	15.1	5.7	8.0	6.9
40 to 49	4.1	7.4	5.9	2.9	5.0	3.7	10.7	17.7	14.3	4.9	8.5	6.8
50 to 64	1.6	2.6	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.3
65 and over	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Age unknown	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Total number of students	5,068,684	5,979,218	11,047,902	170,133	98,334	268,467	693,314	758,624	1,451,938	5,932,131	6,836,176	12,768,307

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Earned Degrees Conferred
- Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates

Earned Degrees Conferred, 1986-87

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	10,314	4,677	14,991	2,461	1,062	3,523	871	178	1,049
Architecture and environmental design	5,590	3,332	8,922	2,073	1,069	3,142	66	26	92
Area and ethnic studies	1,278	2,062	3,340	452	399	851	73	59	132
Business and management	128,958	112,198	241,156	45,211	22,285	67,496	839	259	1,098
Communications, communications technologies	18,155	27,253	45,408	1,606	2,331	3,937	158	117	275
Computer and information sciences	25,929	13,735	39,664	5,995	2,496	8,491	322	52	374
Education	20,770	66,345	87,115	19,642	55,859	75,501	3,117	3,792	6,909
Engineering, engineering technologies	80,347	12,727	93,074	19,841	2,852	22,693	3,557	263	3,820
Foreign languages	2,791	7,393	10,184	517	1,229	1,746	184	257	441
Health sciences	9,177	54,029	63,206	3,887	14,539	18,426	564	649	1,213
Home economics	1,116	13,826	14,942	256	1,814	2,070	65	232	297
Law	370	808	1,178	1,423	520	1,943	79	41	120
Letters	12,684	24,449	37,133	2,140	3,983	6,123	515	666	1,181
Liberal general studies	9,312	12,053	21,365	459	667	1,126	15	14	29
Library and archival sciences	20	119	139	796	3,019	3,815	18	39	57
Life sciences	19,641	18,473	38,114	2,539	2,415	4,954	2,226	1,197	3,423
Mathematics	8,834	7,655	16,489	2,024	1,297	3,321	599	126	725
Military sciences	357	26	383	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi interdisciplinary studies	7,597	8,805	16,402	1,764	1,277	3,041	174	102	276
Parks and recreation	1,636	2,471	4,107	213	263	476	20	12	32
Philosophy and religion	3,840	2,136	5,976	698	410	1,108	329	93	422
Physical sciences	14,302	5,672	19,974	4,243	1,409	5,652	3,038	634	3,672
Protective services	7,974	4,956	12,930	719	300	1,019	15	3	18
Psychology	13,332	29,536	42,868	2,856	5,348	8,204	1,458	1,665	3,123
Public affairs	4,537	9,624	14,161	6,191	10,841	17,032	216	182	398
Social sciences	53,879	42,306	96,185	6,294	4,103	10,397	2,026	890	2,916
Theology	4,331	1,379	5,710	3,225	1,656	4,881	1,108	128	1,236
Visual and performing arts	13,783	22,440	36,223	3,757	4,749	8,506	447	345	792
All fields	480,854	510,485	991,339	141,363	148,194	289,557	22,099	12,021	34,120

	Professional degrees				Professional degrees		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	1,982	673	2,655	Pharmacy	351	510	861
Dentistry	3,603	1,138	4,741	Podiatry, podiatric medicine	468	122	590
Law	21,643	14,529	36,172	Theological professions	5,794	1,387	7,181
Medicine	10,566	5,054	15,620	Veterinary medicine	1,150	1,080	2,230
Optometry	697	385	1,082				
Osteopathic medicine	1,206	412	1,618	All fields	47,460	25,290	72,750

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Characteristics of Recipients of Doctorates, 1987

	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Computer science	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Other professional fields ¹	All fields ²
Doctoral degrees conferred	3,504	980	450	6,447	3,716	5,742	740	3,837	5,718	1,083	32,278
Median age at conferral	35.0	34.3	31.7	39.8	31.0	31.7	30.8	29.8	33.5	37.0	33.6
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	12.0	11.3	9.1	16.2	8.1	8.7	7.9	7.1	10.3	13.8	10.4
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	8.4	6.8	6.6	7.9	5.8	6.5	6.3	5.9	7.2	7.7	6.9
Per cent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	58.5%	35.5%	20.2%	37.8%	75.2%	55.6%	73.0%	72.6%	56.4%	23.6%	54.9%
Sex											
Men	55.1%	76.6%	85.6%	44.9%	93.5%	64.8%	83.1%	83.3%	57.2%	58.4%	64.8%
Women	44.9	23.4	14.4	55.1	6.5	35.2	16.9	16.7	42.8	41.6	35.2
Citizenship											
United States	78.0	60.4	54.0	84.9	41.8	73.5	46.6	65.1	76.1	75.4	70.8
Non-U.S., permanent visa	5.0	8.4	7.1	2.7	9.5	4.5	6.9	4.5	4.3	2.7	4.9
Non-U.S., temporary visa	9.3	23.3	31.6	6.5	41.2	16.0	40.7	24.0	11.4	13.2	17.3
Unknown	7.7	8.0	7.3	6.0	7.4	6.1	5.8	6.4	8.3	8.7	7.0
Planned postdoctoral study											
Fellowship	4.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	5.4%	29.6%	8.1%	20.2%	8.5%	2.2%	10.8%
Research associateship	1.5	1.5	6.9	1.4	12.2	17.2	12.8	29.0	3.9	1.1	9.5
Traineeship	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.9
Other	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.4
Planned postdoctoral employment											
Educational institution	65.4	71.4	49.3	63.0	25.1	20.6	48.4	11.3	35.7	53.9	39.8
Industry or business	4.8	9.6	23.6	6.0	32.5	8.4	10.5	22.4	12.4	8.1	13.0
Government	2.2	2.1	2.4	7.9	7.3	6.2	2.4	4.8	9.4	7.1	6.4
Non-profit organization	4.4	0.9	1.1	5.4	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.8	10.8	11.4	4.5
Other or unknown	4.3	1.4	2.4	4.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.5	5.6	3.4	3.4
Postdoctoral status unknown	11.5	11.4	10.2	9.0	12.4	8.2	11.1	9.0	11.2	11.7	10.1
Primary postdoctoral activity											
Research and development	7.4%	29.9%	57.4%	5.3%	64.8%	48.9%	38.9%	68.9%	23.0%	8.8%	27.8%
Teaching	73.7	55.1	32.1	36.0	21.2	26.9	50.6	16.9	27.9	51.4	36.9
Administration	5.0	4.6	1.1	36.5	1.8	6.3	1.5	2.5	6.0	13.3	13.4
Professional services	4.6	3.5	4.2	12.5	5.4	8.4	2.9	4.7	34.3	16.7	13.2
Other	3.6	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.4
Unknown	5.7	5.2	4.2	7.8	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.5	6.2

¹ Excludes business and management, which is listed separately² Includes degree categories not listed separately

SOURCE: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

■ College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group

■ Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen

College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group, Selected Years

	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986		1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
American Indian							Hispanic						
All	76,000	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	All	384,000	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	624,000
Men	39,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	40,000	Men	210,000	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	292,000
Women	38,000	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	Women	174,000	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	332,000
Public	68,000	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	Public	337,000	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	539,000
Private	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	Private	47,000	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	84,000
4-year	35,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	4-year	174,000	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000
2-year	41,000	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	2-year	210,000	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	345,000
Asian							White						
All	198,000	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	All	9,076,000	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,914,000
Men	108,000	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	Men	4,814,000	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,646,000
Women	89,000	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	Women	4,262,000	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,268,000
Public	166,000	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	372,000	Public	7,095,000	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,650,000
Private	32,000	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	76,000	Private	1,982,000	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,264,000
4-year	119,000	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	4-year	5,999,000	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,340,000
2-year	79,000	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	2-year	3,077,000	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,575,000
Black							Foreign						
All	1,033,000	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,081,000	All	219,000	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	344,000
Men	470,000	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	Men	154,000	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	232,000
Women	563,000	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	645,000	Women	65,000	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	111,000
Public	831,000	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	855,000	Public	145,000	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	226,000
Private	202,000	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	226,000	Private	73,000	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	118,000
4-year	604,000	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	4-year	177,000	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	291,000
2-year	429,000	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	466,000	2-year	42,000	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Attitudes and Characteristics of Freshmen, Fall 1988

	All institutions				All institutions		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
College selected is student's:				Agree strongly or somewhat that:			
First choice	67.5%	68.3%	67.9%	Government isn't protecting the consumer	61.0%	69.1%	65.4%
Second choice	22.5	23.4	23.0	Government isn't promoting disarmament	56.9	75.2	66.7
Third choice	6.3	5.4	5.8	Government isn't controlling pollution	82.3	85.3	83.9
Less than third choice	3.7	3.0	3.3	Taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit	32.0	24.1	27.8
Number of other college acceptances this year:				There is too much concern for the rights of criminals	72.7	66.0	69.1
None	15.7	14.5	15.1	Military spending should be increased	33.1	20.5	26.3
One	26.5	29.1	27.9	Nuclear disarmament is attainable	59.5	61.2	60.4
Two	24.4	24.5	24.5	Abortion should be legal	56.8	57.2	57.0
Three	17.3	17.0	17.1	The death penalty should be abolished	19.6	26.0	23.0
Four	8.7	8.1	8.4	It is all right for two people who like each other to have sex even if they've known each other for a very short time	65.1	37.1	51.0
Five	3.7	3.7	3.7	Women's activities should be confined to the home	32.1	20.1	25.6
Six or more	3.7	3.1	3.4	Couples should live together before marriage	57.3	46.3	51.3
Reasons noted as very important in deciding to go to college:				Students might appreciate the value of college more if they had to pay a greater share of the costs	56.2	50.8	53.3
Parents' wishes	18.9	19.8	19.4	Marijuana should be legalized	22.8	16.4	19.3
Could not find job	3.2	3.3	3.3	Busing to achieve racial balance in schools is all right	52.3	54.9	53.7
To get away from home	11.6	10.9	11.2	Homosexual relations should be prohibited	59.7	39.9	49.0
To be able to get a better job	82.7	82.4	82.5	Colleges should divest of South African investments	51.4	42.1	46.4
To gain general education	53.6	65.6	60.1	The chief benefit of college is that it increases one's earning power	73.9	64.7	69.0
To improve reading and study skills	35.6	42.7	39.4	Employers should be allowed to require employees or job applicants to take drug tests	69.8	72.0	71.0
Nothing better to do	3.4	2.4	2.9	The best way to control AIDS is through widespread, mandatory testing	67.7	67.7	67.7
To become a more cultured person	29.2	40.7	35.4	Just because a man thinks that a woman has "led him on" does not entitle him to have sex with her	75.3	91.0	83.8
To be able to make more money	76.5	69.2	72.6	Only volunteers should serve in the armed forces	52.7	53.9	53.4
To learn more about things	69.3	77.6	73.8	Objectives considered essential or very important:			
To prepare for graduate school	46.1	53.1	49.9	Becoming accomplished in a performing art	9.8	11.3	10.6
Concern about financing college:				Becoming an authority in his or her field	73.6	70.6	72.0
No concern	42.1	32.1	36.7	Obtaining recognition from colleagues	56.9	53.6	55.1
Some concern	45.9	51.6	49.0	Influencing the political structure	19.8	14.2	16.8
Major concern	11.9	16.3	14.3	Influencing social values	32.7	40.7	37.0
Highest degree planned:				Raising a family	66.5	67.3	67.0
None	1.8	1.8	1.8	Becoming an expert on finance and commerce	32.0	20.8	25.9
Vocational certificate	0.4	0.7	0.6	Having administrative responsibility	42.9	37.3	39.8
Associate	3.3	4.5	3.9	Being very well-off financially	77.8	69.7	73.4
Bachelor's	34.0	32.3	33.1	Helping others who are in difficulty	46.3	65.0	56.4
Master's degree	35.8	36.8	36.3	Participating in such organizations as Peace Corps or VISTA	6.3	8.0	7.2
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	12.1	11.4	11.7	Making a contribution to scientific theory	15.6	8.8	11.9
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., D.V.M.	5.5	5.9	5.7	Writing original works	12.7	13.3	13.0
LL.B. or J.D.	5.2	4.8	5.0	Creating artistic work	11.9	13.0	12.5
B.D. or M.Div.	0.5	0.3	0.4	Keeping up to date with political affairs	38.2	29.4	33.4
Other	1.5	1.6	1.5	Being successful in own business	56.8	48.2	52.1
Political views:				Developing a meaningful philosophy of life	49.4	51.4	50.5
Far left	2.7	2.1	2.3	Participating in a community-action program	18.8	24.2	21.7
Liberal	20.5	23.2	22.0	Promoting racial understanding	29.8	34.2	32.2
Middle of the road	49.5	57.6	53.9	Getting married	66.0	68.4	67.3
Conservative	24.8	16.2	20.2				
Far right	2.5	0.9	1.6				

Note: Because of rounding or multiple responses, figures may add to more than 100 per cent.

SOURCE: "THE AMERICAN FRESHMAN: NATIONAL NORMS FOR FALL 1988," BY ALEXANDER W. ASTIN, PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The Nation

STUDENTS

- Foreign Students' Countries of Origin
- Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students
- Educational Attainment in the U.S.
- Student Financial Aid
- College Enrollment Projections

Foreign Students' Countries of Origin, 1987-88

Rank	Country or territory	Students	Rank	Country or territory	Students
1	Taiwan	26,660	33	Italy	2,200
2	China	25,170	34	Bangladesh	2,170
3	India	21,010	35	South Africa	2,130
4	Republic of Korea	20,520	36	Nicaragua	2,100
5	Malaysia	19,480	37	Egypt	2,090
6	Japan	18,050	38	Trinidad & Tobago	2,050
7	Canada	15,690	39	Sri Lanka	2,030
8	Hong Kong	10,650	40	Kenya	1,990
9	Tan	10,420	41	Panama	1,910
10	Indonesia	9,010	42	Cyprus	1,890
11	Nigeria	8,340	42	Vietnam	1,890
12	United Kingdom	6,600	44	Norway	1,880
13	Pakistan	6,570	45	Ethiopia	1,870
14	Thailand	6,430	46	Syria	1,740
15	Mexico	6,170	47	Bahamas	1,710
16	Lebanon	5,820	48	Argentina	1,650
17	West Germany	5,730	49	Netherlands	1,630
18	Saudi Arabia	5,490	50	Sweden	1,600
19	Jordan	5,140	51	Australia	1,490
20	Singapore	4,870	52	Haiti	1,460
21	Philippines	4,420	53	Cameroon	1,400
22	France	4,310	54	United Arab Emirates	1,380
23	Greece	4,140	55	Honduras	1,250
24	Venezuela	3,790	56	Cuba	1,230
25	Colombia	3,370	57	Ireland	1,170
26	Kuwait	3,160	58	Ecuador	1,110
27	Brazil	2,950	58	Chile	1,110
28	Israel	2,690	58	Ghana	1,110
29	Turkey	2,630	58	El Salvador	1,110
30	Spain	2,500	62	Switzerland	1,040
31	Peru	2,290	63	Pacific Islands	
32	Jamaica	2,280		Trust Territory	1,030

Note: Includes only countries with over 1,000 students in U.S. institutions.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Institutions Enrolling the Most Foreign Students, 1987-88

1	Miami-Dade Community College	5,148
2	University of Southern California	3,767
3	University of Texas at Austin	3,135
4	University of Wisconsin at Madison	2,825
5	University of California at Los Angeles	2,765
6	Ohio State University main campus	2,756
7	Boston University	2,641
8	University of Arizona	2,599
9	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	2,514
10	Columbia University	2,474
11	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	2,446
11	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	2,446
13	University of Pennsylvania	2,255
14	University of Maryland at College Park	2,239
15	Southern Illinois University at Carbondale	2,203
16	George Washington University	2,198
17	University of California at Berkeley	2,187
18	Michigan State University	2,148
19	University of Houston—University Park	2,113
19	State University of New York at Buffalo	2,113
21	Northeastern University	2,099
22	New York University	2,072
23	Iowa State University	2,044
24	Harvard University	2,014
25	Stanford University	1,975

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Educational Attainment of the U.S. Population

Highest level reached	Proportion of U.S. adults
Doctorate	0.5%
Professional	1.0
Master's	3.4
Bachelor's	10.6
Associate	3.4
Vocational	1.8
Some college, no degree	17.6
High-school diploma	35.5
No high-school diploma	26.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1984 survey of 19,000 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

Student Financial Aid, 1988-89

Total spending, by source

Federally supported programs

Generally available aid

Pell Grants	\$4,460,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	393,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	73,000,000
College Work-Study	706,000,000
Perkins Loans	859,000,000
Income-Contingent Loans	4,000,000
Stafford Student Loans	9,168,000,000
Supplemental Loans for Students	2,071,000,000
Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	635,000,000
Subtotal	18,369,000,000

Specially directed aid

Veterans	743,000,000
Military	372,000,000
Other grants	80,000,000
Other loans	300,000,000
Subtotal	1,494,000,000

Total federal aid

19,863,000,000

State grant programs

1,642,000,000

Institutionally awarded aid

5,156,000,000

Total federal, state, and institutional aid

\$26,661,000,000

Number of recipients and amount of aid per recipient

Pell Grants	
Recipients	3,250,000
Aid per recipient	\$1,372

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

Recipients	561,000
Aid per recipient	\$701

College Work-Study

Recipients	765,000
Aid per recipient	\$923

Perkins Loans

Recipients	803,000
Aid per recipient	\$1,070

Stafford Student Loans

Recipients	3,583,000
Aid per recipient	\$2,559

Supplemental Loans for Students

Recipients	807,000
Aid per recipient	\$2,567

Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students

Recipients	203,000
Aid per recipient	\$3,133

State Grants and State Student Incentive Grants

Recipients	1,585,000
Aid per recipient	\$1,082

Note: Figures are estimates and include assistance to undergraduate and graduate students. Several of the "federally supported" aid programs include small amounts of money from sources other than the federal government. For example, College Work-Study includes some contributions by institutions, although most of the funds in the program are federal. Perkins Loans are financed from federal and capital contributions and collections from borrowers. Federal State Student Incentive Grants are reported under "federally supported" aid and excluded from state awards. Funds for Stafford Loans, Supplemental Loans for Students, and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students come mostly from private sources. The federal government subsidizes interest payments and repays defaults. Amounts reported represent loan commitments rather than amounts loaned, but there is not much difference between the two. Veterans' benefits are payments for postsecondary education and training to veterans and their dependents. Military aid covers the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program; Reserve Officers' Training Corps programs for the Air Force, Army, and Navy; and higher-education tuition assistance for military personnel on active duty. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

College Enrollment Projections, 1989 to 1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total enrollment	13,087,000	13,213,000	13,233,000	13,126,000	13,026,000
Men	5,984,000	6,010,000	6,002,000	5,952,000	5,920,000
Women	7,103,000	7,203,000	7,231,000	7,174,000	7,106,000
Public institutions	10,188,000	10,291,000	10,308,000	10,228,000	10,154,000
Private institutions	2,899,000	2,922,000	2,925,000	2,898,000	2,872,000
4-year institutions	8,212,000	8,289,000	8,298,000	8,224,000	8,147,000
2-year institutions	4,875,000	4,924,000	4,935,000	4,902,000	4,879,000
Full-time students	7,377,000	7,428,000	7,378,000	7,274,000	7,179,000
Part-time students	5,710,000	5,785,000	5,855,000	5,852,000	5,847,000
Undergraduate	11,275,000	11,387,000	11,390,000	11,284,000	11,179,000
Graduate	1,533,000	1,545,000	1,561,000	1,560,000	1,564,000
First-professional	279,000	281,000	282,000	287,000	283,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

■ Campuses With the Largest Enrollments

■ Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

■ Freshman National Merit Scholars

■ Number of Colleges by Enrollment

Campuses With the Largest Enrollments, Fall 1987

University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	62,223
Ohio State University main campus	53,115
University of Texas at Austin	47,743
Michigan State University	43,960
University of Wisconsin at Madison	43,368
Arizona State University	42,968
Miami Dade Community College	42,663
Community College of the Air Force	40,310
Texas A&M University main campus	39,079
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	38,970
University of Maryland at College Park	38,058
San Diego State University	36,280
Pennsylvania State University main campus	36,271
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	35,623
University of California at Los Angeles	35,435
California State University at Long Beach	34,926
Northern Virginia Community College	34,884
Purdue University main campus	34,069
University of Florida	33,568
Indiana University at Bloomington	33,421
University of Washington	33,302
Rutgers University main campus	33,157
Northeastern University	33,042
University of Arizona	33,009
Macomb Community College	32,141
University of California at Berkeley	32,055
New York University	31,691
University of Cincinnati main campus	31,233
University of Southern California	30,504
Temple University	30,431
Wayne State University	30,377
University of Iowa	29,995
California State University at Northridge	29,719
Brigham Young University	29,674
University of South Florida	29,069
University of Houston-University Park	28,907
University of Pittsburgh	28,364
Boston University	28,308
University of Massachusetts at Amherst	28,118
Louisiana State University main campus	28,011
San Jose State University	27,549
Houston Community College	27,196
University of Akron main campus	27,069
Iowa State University	26,600
University of Georgia	26,547

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Colleges With Most Freshman National Merit Scholars, 1988

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1 Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	315	0
2 University of Texas at Austin	218	162
3 Stanford University	202	0
4 Rice University	179	129
5 Princeton University	151	0
6 Yale University	150	0
7 Georgia Institute of Technology	121	93
8 Texas A&M University	113	87
9 University of Florida	109	94
10 University of Chicago	108	67
11 Northwestern University	96	53
12 Carleton College	95	75
13 Michigan State University	90	75
14 Massachusetts Institute of Technology	88	0
15 University of California at Berkeley	82	4
16 University of California at Los Angeles	80	64
17 Duke University	74	9
18 Brigham Young University	70	40
19 University of Michigan	64	0
20 Brown University	63	0
21 Harvey Mudd College	62	41
22 University of Houston	59	50
23 Washington University (Mo.)	57	39
24 University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	56	43
25 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	55	0
25 Williams College	55	0
27 Dartmouth College	53	0
28 University of Pennsylvania	51	0
29 Cornell University	50	0
30 University of Delaware	47	30
31 Trinity University	45	30
31 University of Oklahoma	45	35
33 Baylor University	42	35
33 Ohio State University	42	34
33 Pennsylvania State University	42	7
36 American University	41	34
36 Florida State University	41	35
36 Miami University	41	33
36 University of Kansas	41	36
40 University of Toledo	40	34
41 Boston University	37	28
41 Oberlin College	37	22
41 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	37	29
44 Emory University	36	20
44 University of Arizona	36	27

Note: The table shows the total number of National Merit Scholarship winners and the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors. The rankings were determined by The Chronicle from an alphabetical listing in the corporation's annual report.

Educational Attainment of 1980 High-School Seniors by 1986

	No high-school diploma	High-school diploma	License	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Professional/graduate degree
Sex						
Men	1.0%	64.0%	10.5%	5.9%	17.6%	0.9%
Women	0.8	59.6	13.3	7.0	18.8	0.6
Racial and ethnic group						
American Indian	—	61.3	18.6	9.3	10.8	—
Asian	—	49.6	12.6	8.7	27.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1.2	69.4	13.9	5.3	9.9	0.2
Hispanic	1.7	70.2	13.8	7.3	6.8	0.1
White, non-Hispanic	0.8	60.0	11.5	6.6	20.2	0.9
Socioeconomic status						
Low	1.2	74.1	12.3	5.5	6.6	0.2
Low-middle	0.5	66.7	13.6	8.0	11.1	0.2
High-middle	0.1	58.4	12.9	7.7	20.4	0.6
High	—	45.7	8.7	6.3	37.1	2.2
High-school program						
General	0.8	69.7	12.6	6.5	10.2	0.2
Academic	0.1	45.6	8.8	7.2	36.6	1.8
Vocational	0.6	72.8	16.2	6.9	3.6	0.0
Type of high school						
Public	1.0	63.2	12.1	6.6	16.4	0.7
Catholic	—	47.4	11.9	6.4	32.8	1.6
Other private	—	52.3	7.0	3.9	36.7	0.1
Postsecondary education plans						
No plans	1.4	83.5	12.7	2.1	0.2	—
Attend voc/tech school	0.3	72.5	17.7	8.4	1.1	—
Attend college less than 4 years	0.2	65.5	14.4	13.1	6.8	—
Earn bachelor's degree	—	48.3	8.2	6.9	35.8	0.7
Earn advanced degree	0.1	43.5	7.9	4.9	40.6	3.0
1980 enrollment status						
Part-time 2-year public college	0.7	66.4	17.7	8.8	6.5	—
Part-time 4-year public college	2.7	57.1	15.4	1.6	22.6	0.6
Full-time 2-year public college	—	49.5	11.7	20.7	17.6	0.5
Full-time 4-year public college	—	41.7	7.6	4.5	44.9	1.3
Full-time 4-year private college	—	31.1	8.8	5.1	51.9	3.0
Not a student	1.8	78.2	12.8	3.6	3.5	0.2
Total	0.9%	61.3%	11.9%	6.5%	18.2%	0.7%

Note: Figures are based on data from "High School and Beyond," a longitudinal study of more than 10,500 students who were high-school seniors in 1980. They show students' highest level of education achieved by the spring of 1986. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. A dash indicates less than 0.5 per cent. Socioeconomic status was determined by parental education, family income, father's occupation, and household characteristics in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Number of Colleges by Enrollment, Fall 1987

	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions
Public institutions				
Under 200	0	1	6	7
200 to 499	0	11	29	40
500 to 999	0	29	102	131
1,000 to 2,499	0	107	308	415
2,500 to 4,999	1	103	215	319
5,000 to 9,999	7	134	175	316
10,000 to 19,999	30	91	99	220
20,000 to 29,999	34	18	21	73
30,000 or more	22	2	4	28
All	94	496	959	1,549
Private institutions				
Under 200	0	283	117	400
200 to 499	0	235	160	395
500 to 999	0	307	86	393
1,000 to 2,499	0	423	40	463
2,500 to 4,999	6	139	3	148
5,000 to 9,999	24	43	1	68
10,000 to 19,999	24	7	2	33
20,000 to 29,999	5	0	0	5
30,000 or more	3	0	0	3
All	62	1,437	409	1,908
All institutions				
Under 200	0	284	123	407
200 to 499	0	246	189	435
500 to 999	0	336	188	524
1,000 to 2,499	0	530	348	878
2,500 to 4,999	7	242	218	467
5,000 to 9,999	31	177	176	384
10,000 to 19,999	54	98	101	253
20,000 to 29,999	39	18	21	78
30,000 or more	25	2	4	31
All	156	1,933	1,368	3,457

Note: Figures exclude approximately 130 institutions that did not report enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Nation

FACULTY AND STAFF

- Average Faculty Salaries
- Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers

- Employment of Faculty Members
- Median Salaries of Administrators

Average Faculty Salaries, 1988-89

	Public		Private independent		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	\$54,240	5.9%	\$64,290	6.3%	\$57,160	5.5%	\$56,400	6.0%
Associate professor	39,570	5.7	43,680	6.1	41,180	5.3	40,300	5.8
Assistant professor	33,400	6.1	36,650	7.1	33,840	5.7	34,010	6.2
Instructor	23,580	5.5	28,750	7.0	29,310	6.3	24,290	5.6
Lecturer	26,270	—	—	—	25,390	—	26,620	—
All ranks	43,010	5.9	—	6.4	43,380	5.5	44,440	6.0
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	46,920	5.1	47,010	6.7	44,070	5.6	46,700	5.3
Associate professor	37,350	5.6	37,050	5.8	35,570	5.5	37,110	5.6
Assistant professor	30,900	5.8	30,400	6.1	29,920	6.0	30,710	5.9
Instructor	24,030	4.2	23,710	5.9	23,050	5.7	23,890	4.5
Lecturer	24,610	—	26,350	—	30,550	—	25,050	—
All ranks	38,080	5.3	37,220	6.2	35,610	5.7	37,720	5.5
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	41,080	5.4	44,770	5.8	36,190	5.7	40,410	5.6
Associate professor	34,250	5.2	34,120	6.1	30,120	5.7	32,570	5.7
Assistant professor	28,380	4.6	27,910	6.3	25,210	5.6	26,940	5.5
Instructor	23,020	5.8	22,330	5.9	21,300	5.7	22,150	5.8
Lecturer	24,190	—	28,260	—	22,270	—	24,420	—
All ranks	32,910	5.1	34,580	6.0	29,350	5.7	32,030	5.6
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	41,200	6.1	30,150	5.7	25,050	5.8	40,920	6.1
Associate professor	34,450	4.7	26,560	3.7	22,960	7.3	34,240	4.7
Assistant professor	29,510	5.4	22,810	5.8	21,650	7.5	29,190	5.5
Instructor	24,480	5.9	19,730	6.1	17,810	4.1	24,270	5.9
Lecturer	21,600	—	—	—	—	—	21,600	—
All ranks	33,500	5.5	24,650	5.2	21,940	7.1	33,200	5.5
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	31,210	5.1	21,990	9.7	23,510	2.9	31,040	5.1
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	50,070	5.6	55,900	6.3	41,900	5.6	50,420	5.8
Associate professor	37,890	5.6	38,800	6.0	33,560	5.6	37,530	5.7
Assistant professor	31,680	5.8	31,930	6.6	27,590	5.7	31,160	6.0
Instructor	23,890	5.1	24,050	6.2	22,060	5.7	23,660	5.3
Lecturer	25,360	—	27,850	—	25,010	—	25,770	—
All ranks	39,640	5.7	42,410	6.3	33,180	5.6	39,410	5.8

Note: Salary figures are based on 1,899 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,880 institutions.
— No data reported.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Median Salaries of Chief Executive and Academic Officers, 1988-89

Type of institution by size of budget	Chief executive officer	Chief academic officer
Doctoral		
Up to \$106-million	\$107,000	\$89,165
\$106.1-million to \$192.5-million	115,000	91,000
\$192.6-million to \$295.7-million	113,000	102,585
\$295.8-million or more	126,225	114,500
Comprehensive		
Up to \$21-million	82,000	61,800
\$21.1-million to \$32.9-million	90,000	70,391
\$33-million to \$54-million	89,700	73,500
\$54.1-million or more	105,500	85,700
Baccalaureate		
Up to \$6.5-million	60,057	44,290
\$6.6-million to \$10.7-million	75,083	53,000
\$10.8-million to \$17.1-million	84,423	60,000
\$17.2-million or more	97,000	68,400
2-year		
Up to \$4.9-million	58,000	42,000
\$5-million to \$8.6-million	59,287	51,000
\$8.7-million to \$14.8-million	72,600	55,511
\$14.9-million or more	80,250	62,848

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

Employment of Faculty Members, 1987

	Public 4-year	Private 4-year	Public 2-year	Other	All
Number of faculty members	319,400	217,900	217,600	69,800	824,700
Regular full-time	72%	58%	41%	63%	60%
Regular part-time	14	21	35	20	22
Temporary full-time	4	3	1	1	3
Temporary part-time	9	19	23	16	16

Note: Figures are based on a 1988 survey of 480 institutions and are adjusted to represent the distribution of all professors whose regular assignment includes instruction. The category of "Other" institutions includes private two-year colleges and specialized institutions. Temporary faculty members include visiting, acting, and adjunct professors. Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Median Salaries of Administrators, 1988-89

	All institutions	1-year change		All institutions	1-year change		All institutions	1-year change
Executive			Dean, nursing	\$52,917	+0.7%	External affairs		
Chief executive of a system	\$95,242	+12.0%	Dean, pharmacy	83,500	+7.7	Chief development officer	\$54,000	+9.1%
Chief executive of a single institution	80,000	+7.4	Dean, public health	95,299	+1.2	Chief public-relations officer	37,550	+7.3
Executive vice-president	68,000	+9.7	Dean, sciences	51,905	+8.8	Chief development and public-relations officer	60,010	+9.1
Academic			Dean, social sciences	47,549	+6.6	Director, alumni affairs	31,080	+5.3
Chief academic officer	62,000	+9.1	Dean, social work	68,500	+3.6	Director, development and alumni affairs	42,350	+9.8
Chief health-professions officer	70,000	+3.7	Dean, special programs	42,042	+4.7	Director, special and deferred gifts	40,000	+9.9
Director, library services	41,561	+8.9	Dean, undergraduate programs	52,356	+0.7	Director, church relations	30,000	+11.6
Director, institutional research	42,700	+6.7	Dean, veterinary medicine	92,340	+7.4	Director, community services	38,587	+5.6
Director, educational-media services	32,201	+6.3	Dean, vocational education	49,688	+5.1	Director, publications	31,502	+4.0
Director, learning-resources center	36,438	+5.6	Administrative			Director, information office	33,350	+6.7
Director, international studies	44,032	+8.7	Chief business officer	58,187	+8.8	Director, news bureau	28,932	+3.3
Director, computer center, academic	43,000	+8.8	Chief administration officer	60,200	n/a	Student services		
Administrator, grants and contracts	42,350	+2.7	Chief financial officer	53,000	n/a	Chief student-affairs officer	50,256	+6.6
Dean, architecture	76,400	+9.1	Chief planning officer	55,000	+5.1	Director, admissions	39,500	+7.3
Dean, agriculture	75,000	+5.6	Chief budget officer	48,275	+3.7	Director, admissions and registrar	44,144	+5.6
Dean, arts and letters	55,816	+8.4	Chief planning and budget officer	59,080	+6.4	Registrar	35,400	+6.2
Dean, arts and sciences	60,732	+3.2	General counsel	63,410	+8.5	Director, admissions and financial aid	43,548	+1.5
Dean, business	60,050	+5.2	Chief personnel and human-resources officer	44,000	+5.9	Director, student financial aid	34,032	+5.6
Dean, communications	55,303	+9.4	Director, affirmative action & equal employment	42,540	+3.3	Director, food services	35,368	+8.8
Dean, continuing education	46,680	+3.4	Director, personnel and affirmative action	36,274	+2.9	Director, student housing	30,625	+6.8
Dean, dentistry	103,629	+6.9	Director, computer center	45,563	+8.0	Director, housing and food services	52,536	+8.6
Dean, education	60,192	+4.7	Director, computer center, administrative	42,000	+0.5	Director, foreign students	31,400	+5.0
Dean, engineering	76,008	+2.6	Director, information systems	50,000	+5.7	Director, student union	36,936	+8.2
Dean, extension	52,860	+10.8	Chief physical-plant officer	42,432	+11.7	Director, student activities	28,530	+4.4
Dean, fine arts	53,573	+2.5	Comptroller	43,600	+6.3	Director, student placement	32,404	+8.0
Dean, graduate programs	61,509	+3.3	Director, accounting	35,304	+4.4	Director, student counseling	38,100	+9.5
Dean, health-related professions	54,704	+5.2	Bursar	32,000	+3.1	Director, student health services, physician	65,556	+3.5
Dean, home economics	65,120	+8.5	Director, purchasing	34,008	+4.7	Director, student health services, nurse	25,524	+7.8
Dean, humanities	47,250	+5.5	Director, bookstore	26,000	+8.4	Director, campus ministries	26,172	n/a
Dean, instruction	52,000	+7.6	Director, internal audit	41,700	+5.3	Director, athletics	44,350	+7.5
Dean, law	100,500	+5.8	Director, auxiliary services	42,161	+3.1	Men's	42,034	+0.3
Dean, library and information sciences	60,274	+8.6	Director, campus security	31,800	+6.0	Women's	32,900	-0.8
Dean, mathematics	47,500	+10.7	Director, risk management and insurance	44,486	+4.5	Director, sports information	24,670	n/a
Dean, medicine	143,200	+19.3	Administrator, hospital/medical center	109,700	+14.0	Director, campus recreation and intramurals	29,150	+4.6
Dean, music	57,000	+5.4				Director, enrollment management	44,188	n/a
						Director, minority affairs	33,800	n/a

Note: Figures are based on a survey of 1,286 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

The Nation

RESOURCES

- Total Return on Endowments
- Top Colleges in Voluntary Support
- Revenues and Expenditures
- Largest Endowments per Student
- Endowments Over \$100-Million

Total Return on College Endowments, Fiscal 1988

	Periods ending June 30, 1988			
	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
All endowments	+1.3%	+13.1%	+12.1%	+13.4%
By size				
\$25-million and under	+1.5	+12.0	+11.2	+12.2
\$25-million to \$100-million	+1.3	+13.3	+12.1	+13.1
\$100-million to \$400-million	+0.8	+13.6	+12.5	+14.1
\$400-million or more	+0.5	+14.9	+13.6	+15.0
By type of institution				
Public	+1.5	+12.7	+11.9	+12.8
Private	+1.2	+13.3	+12.2	+13.6
Comparative measurements				
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	-7.1	+16.4	+14.5	+16.1
Wilshire 5000 Stock Index	6.0	+15.2	+12.8	+16.4
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government/Corporate Bond Index	+7.5	+10.7	+12.2	+10.8
Shearson Lehman Hutton Government Bond Index	+7.2	+10.4	+11.9	+11.1
Consumer Price Index	+3.8	+2.9	+3.2	+5.9

Note: Total return rates represent change in market value plus dividends and interest for periods ending June 30, 1988, based on data for investment pools at 280 colleges and universities.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Top 10 Institutions in Voluntary Support, 1987-88

Stanford University	\$181,914,341
Harvard University	155,104,624
Cornell University	142,027,634
Yale University	121,238,917
University of Minnesota	109,533,409
University of Pennsylvania	106,163,050
California Institute of Technology	97,432,224
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	96,901,772
Columbia University	93,729,845
University of Wisconsin at Madison	89,076,681

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Trends in College Revenues and Expenditures, 1980-86

	Revenues		Expenditures	
	Public institutions	Private institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
1980-81	\$43,195,617,000	\$22,389,172,000	\$42,279,806,000	\$21,773,132,000
1981-82	47,270,822,000	24,920,034,000	46,219,134,000	24,120,314,000
1982-83	50,412,086,000	27,183,640,000	49,572,918,000	26,362,831,000
1983-84	54,545,275,000	29,872,012,000	53,086,644,000	28,906,716,000
1984-85	59,794,159,000	32,678,536,000	58,314,550,000	31,636,713,000
1985-86	65,004,632,000	35,432,985,000	63,193,853,000	34,341,889,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Largest Endowments per Student, 1988

Private institutions	Students	Amount
Rockefeller University	126	\$3,994,310
Academy of the New Church	338	378,651
Princeton University	6,193	372,691
Harvard University	16,804	247,309
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	513	236,271
California Institute of Technology	1,822	235,860
Rice University	3,998	218,396
Grinnell College	1,245	217,396
Swarthmore College	1,316	207,802
Yale University	10,438	196,960

Public institutions	Students	Amount
Virginia Military Institute Foundation	1,474	57,509
Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation	1,220	31,456
Texas A&M University System	50,000	23,573
University of Texas System	118,773	23,404
University of Virginia	17,307	22,921
University of Delaware	16,246	18,541
University of Cincinnati	25,485	9,819
College of William and Mary	6,824	8,696
University of Michigan	43,400	7,980
Washington State University	16,221	7,595

Note: Based on market value of endowments on June 30, 1988, and full-time-equivalent enrollment for fall, 1987.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

College and University Endowments Over \$100-Million, 1988

	Market value June 30, 1988		Market value June 30, 1988		Market value June 30, 1988
Harvard University	\$4,155,778,000	Swarthmore College	\$273,467,000	Bowdoin College	\$133,039,000
University of Texas System	2,779,796,000	Grinnell College	270,658,000	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	132,154,000
Princeton University	2,308,073,000	Carnegie Mellon University	265,664,000	Rochester Institute of Technology	130,853,000
Yale University	2,055,871,000	Wake Forest University	258,833,000	Syracuse University	130,205,000
Stanford University	1,552,025,000	George Washington University	251,502,000	Occidental College	130,005,000
Columbia University	1,374,608,000	University of Cincinnati	250,248,000	Academy of the New Church	127,984,000
Texas A&M University System	1,178,641,000	Ohio State University	247,932,000	University of Nebraska	127,616,000
Washington University	1,141,302,000	Wesleyan University	245,007,000	Brandeis University	126,571,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,139,101,000	University of Richmond	242,289,000	Washington State University	123,205,000
University of California	1,051,384,000	Amherst College	242,243,000	State University of New York	122,051,000
University of Chicago	897,826,000	University of Tulsa	242,076,000	Mount Sinai School of Medicine	121,207,000
Rice University	873,149,000	Pomona College	241,909,000	University of Minnesota Foundation	118,494,000
Northwestern University	827,341,000	University of Pittsburgh	229,469,000	University of Washington	117,517,000
Emory University	772,655,000	University of Minnesota	227,210,000	University of Alabama System	117,041,000
Cornell University	716,806,000	Loyola University of Chicago	225,947,000	University of Miami	115,313,000
University of Pennsylvania	664,637,000	Berea College	219,880,000	University of Missouri	115,048,000
Dartmouth College	570,616,000	Baylor University	217,684,000	Trinity College (Conn.)	114,230,000
University of Rochester	535,807,000	Georgetown University	216,487,000	Tufts University	112,201,000
New York University	521,686,000	Vassar College	211,503,000	Bryn Mawr College	109,424,000
Johns Hopkins University	508,399,000	Oberlin College	203,600,000	Colorado College	109,159,000
Rockefeller University	503,283,000	Boston College	200,153,000	University of Wisconsin Foundation	109,092,000
Vanderbilt University	499,064,000	Middlebury College	197,563,000	Colgate University	107,174,000
University of Notre Dame	463,502,000	Tulane University	197,099,000	Earlham College	106,601,000
California Institute of Technology	429,736,000	Lehigh University	192,834,000	Whitman College	104,624,000
University of Southern California	403,685,000	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	184,164,000	American University of Beirut	104,224,000
University of Virginia	396,692,000	Lafayette College	178,265,000	Rutgers University	104,072,000
Duke University	392,893,000	Kansas University Endowment Association	172,342,000	University of Illinois Foundation	102,908,000
Brown University	371,100,000	University of Florida Foundation	170,560,000		
University of Michigan	346,337,000	Thomas Jefferson University	169,628,000		
Case Western Reserve University	331,183,000	Mount Holyoke College	153,065,000		
Wellesley College	315,886,000	Georgia Institute of Technology	150,239,000		
University of Delaware	301,224,000	Carleton College	142,946,000		
Smith College	294,522,000	Pennsylvania State University	142,888,000		
Southern Methodist University	293,119,000	Boston University	142,483,000		
Williams College	273,703,000	Saint Louis University	141,317,000		

Note: Table includes institutions participating in the comparative-performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

1 As of August 31, 1988

2 As of May 31, 1988

3 As of September 30, 1988

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

- Major Gifts to Higher Education
- Institutions Receiving the Largest Defense Department Contracts
- Sources of Voluntary Support
- Costs at Public and Private Colleges
- Range of Tuition at Four-Year Colleges
- Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending

Major Gifts to Higher Education Since 1967

Emory University, Robert W. Woodruff, \$105-million, 1979
Stanford University, David Packard, \$70-million, 1986
University of Miami, James L. Knight, \$56-million, 1986
California Institute of Technology, Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, \$50-million, 1986
Cornell University Medical Center, anonymous, \$50-million, 1983
Stanford University, William R. Hewlett, \$50-million, 1986
University of Richmond, E. Claiborne Robins, \$50-million, 1969
Yale University, Paul Mellon, \$47-million, 1967
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Harold C. Simmons, \$41-million, 1988
Vanderbilt University, Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, \$41-million, 1970
California Institute of Technology, Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986
Loyola Marymount University, Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986
Pomona College, Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986
Stanford University, Lillie Green Rains, \$40-million, 1986
University of Illinois, Arnold and Mabel Beckman Foundation, \$40-million, 1985
Georgia Institute of Technology, George Woodruff, \$37.5-million, 1987
Carnegie Mellon University, anonymous, \$35-million, 1976
National College of Education, Michael W. Louis, \$33-million, 1989
University of Notre Dame, Edward J. DeBartolo, \$33-million, 1989
University of Miami, Harcourt M. & Virginia W. Sylvester Foundation, \$32.5-million, 1986
New York University, Leonard N. Stern, \$30-million, 1988
New York University, Lawrence A. and Robert P. Tisch, \$30-million, 1989
University of Oklahoma, Bill D. Saxon, \$30-million, 1981
Trinity University, Norine Randle Murchison, \$27.1-million, 1986
Baylor College of Medicine, Albert B. Alkek, \$25-million, 1988

Columbia University, John M. Kluge, \$25-million, 1987
Ohio State University, Leslie H. Wexner, \$25-million, 1987
Southern Methodist University, Robert H. and Nancy Dedman, \$25-million, 1981
University of Minnesota, Curtis L. Carlson, \$25-million, 1985
University of Pennsylvania, Saul P. Steinberg, \$25-million, 1989
University of Rochester, Charles F. Hutchison, \$25-million, 1976
Cornell University, Samuel C. Johnson, \$20-million, 1984
Spelman College, Bill Cosby, \$20-million, 1988
University of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jepson, Jr., \$20-million, 1987
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, H. Ross Perot, \$20-million, 1987

Note: Includes gifts by individual donors to colleges and universities from 1967 to date

SOURCE: CHRONICLE REPORTING

Non-Profit Institutions Receiving the Largest Contracts From the Defense Department, Fiscal 1988

Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$403,665,000
Aerospace Corporation	367,000,000
Johns Hopkins University	353,949,000
Mitre Corporation	351,616,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	139,592,000
University of California	66,325,000
SRI International	59,125,000
IIT Research Institute	55,557,000
Carnegie Mellon University	50,014,000
Pennsylvania State University	46,816,000
University of Texas	46,008,000
Rand Corporation	44,928,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	41,395,000
Stanford University	33,773,000
University of Southern California	27,819,000
Analytic Services Inc.	27,362,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	24,450,000
Riverside Research Institute	24,434,000
Hudson Institute	23,655,000
University of Washington	20,837,000
University of Illinois	20,697,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	20,657,000
University of Dayton	19,423,000
Utah State University	17,532,000
South Carolina Research Authority	16,161,000
Cornell University	14,004,000
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	13,423,000
University of Maryland	13,292,000
Logistics Management Institute	12,297,000
University of Massachusetts	10,389,000

Note: Includes Department of Defense contracts of greater than \$10-million to colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations. The contracts were for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Sources of Voluntary Support for Higher Education, 1987-88

Sources	Amount	Per cent	Percentage change	
			1-year	5-year
Alumni/alumnae	\$2,042,000,000	24.9%	-13.0%	+65.1%
Other individuals	1,827,000,000	23.5	-6.7	+61.9
Corporations	1,853,000,000	22.6	+1.9	+82.0
Foundations	1,807,000,000	19.6	+6.2	+44.5
Religious organizations	197,000,000	2.4	-3.4	-4.4
Other	574,000,000	7.0	+4.0	+44.6
Total	\$8,200,000,000	100.0%	-3.5%	+58.9%

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Costs at Public and Private Institutions, 1989-90

	Public colleges		Private colleges	
	Resident	Commuter	Resident	Commuter
4-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	\$1,694	\$1,694	\$8,737	\$8,737
Books and supplies	454	454	459	459
Room and board*	3,039	1,371	3,898	1,501
Transportation	442	733	414	714
Other	1,042	1,065	816	910
Total	\$6,671	\$5,317	\$14,326	\$12,321
2-year colleges				
Tuition and fees	\$842	\$842	\$4,713	\$4,713
Books and supplies	438	438	424	424
Room and board*	—	1,465	3,258	1,324
Transportation	—	846	423	651
Other	—	950	832	750
Total	—	\$4,541	\$9,650	\$7,862

* Room not included for commuter students.
 — Insufficient data.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Range of Tuition at Four-Year Institutions, 1989-90

	Number of colleges	Average tuition and fees	Proportion of total enrollment
Private institutions			
\$14,000 or more	30	\$14,387	7.6%
\$13,000 — \$13,999	42	13,497	10.3
\$12,000 — \$12,999	20	12,494	3.3
\$11,000 — \$11,999	31	11,540	5.5
\$10,000 — \$10,999	49	10,490	6.3
\$9,000 — \$9,999	79	9,424	10.0
\$8,000 — \$8,999	106	8,487	12.4
\$7,000 — \$7,999	136	7,482	14.2
\$6,000 — \$6,999	142	6,469	10.2
\$5,000 — \$5,999	102	5,504	8.1
\$4,000 — \$4,999	75	4,507	5.1
\$3,000 — \$3,999	58	3,516	2.8
\$2,000 — \$2,999	41	2,539	1.6
\$1,000 — \$1,999	7	1,535	2.2
Less than \$1,000	5	259	0.4
Total	923	—	100.0%
Public institutions			
\$3,000 or more	11	\$3,284	1.8%
\$2,000 — \$2,999	65	2,383	24.4
\$1,500 — \$1,999	114	1,722	30.9
\$1,000 — \$1,499	119	1,295	28.4
\$500 — \$999	38	868	14.0
Less than \$500	5	393	0.5
Total	352	—	100.0%

Note: Includes only those institutions that provided final or estimated 1989-90 tuition and fee charges by June 21, 1989.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

Top Institutions in Research-and-Development Spending, Fiscal 1987

	Total funds for research & development
Johns Hopkins University	\$510,886,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	264,416,000
University of Wisconsin at Madison	254,493,000
Cornell University	244,840,000
Stanford University	240,885,000
University of Michigan	224,890,000
University of Minnesota	222,381,000
Texas A&M University	219,853,000
University of California at Los Angeles	188,831,000
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	188,682,000
University of Washington	187,062,000
University of California at San Diego	183,047,000
University of California at Berkeley	175,273,000
University of California at San Francisco	169,436,000
Harvard University	169,074,000
University of Texas at Austin	168,931,000
Pennsylvania State University	165,841,000
University of Pennsylvania	158,334,000
Columbia University	149,904,000
Yale University	145,818,000
University of California at Davis	143,798,000
University of Arizona	138,726,000
University of Southern California	134,985,000
University of Maryland at College Park	126,239,000
University of Georgia	124,442,000
Ohio State University	123,246,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	120,342,000
University of Colorado	112,276,000
Michigan State University	111,810,000
Purdue University	107,131,000

Note: Figures cover only research-and-development expenditures in science and engineering, and exclude spending in such disciplines as the arts, education, the humanities, law, and physical education.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The Nation

INSTITUTIONS

- Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years
- Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

- Administrators' Views on Institutional Status
- Use of Academic Calendars
- Leading Research Universities

Administrators' Views of Challenges Facing Institutions in the Next Five Years

Percentage of administrators citing each challenge:	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
Adequate finances	40%	40%	34%	40%	39%
Fund raising	22	16	30	14	21
Maintain enrollment	48	44	40	23	44
Enrollment growth	3	14	6	6	7
Assessment	6	18	20	3	12
Maintain quality	25	30	34	25	28
Strengthen curriculum	16	12	13	30	15
Serve new needs and populations	28	11	8	4	18
Effective faculty	6	14	9	8	9
Recruitment and retention of good faculty	13	21	26	37	19
Other faculty issues	14	6	10	9	11
Diversity	8	14	14	33	13
Facilities and technology	46	38	35	50	42

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 456 colleges and universities in the spring of 1989. The response rate to the survey was 80 per cent.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

Agnes Scott College	Kenyon College
Albion College	King College
Albright College	Knox College
Allegheny College	Lafayette College
Alma College	Lake Forest College
Amherst College	Lawrence University
Antioch University	Lebanon Valley College
Augustana College (Ill.)	Lewis and Clark College
Austin College	Luther College
Barat College	Macalester College
Bard College	MacMurray College
Barnard College	Manhattanville College
Bates College	Marlboro College
Beloit College	Marymount Manhattan College
Benedictine College	Middlebury College
Bennington College	Mills College
Bethany College (W. Va.)	Millsaps College
Birmingham Southern College	Mount Holyoke College
Blackburn College	Muhlenberg College
Borromeo College of Ohio	Nebraska Wesleyan University
Bowdoin College	Neumann College
Bryn Mawr College	Oberlin College
Bucknell University	Occidental College
Carleton College	Oglethorpe University
Carroll College (Wis.)	Pitzer College
Centenary College of Louisiana	Pomona College
Centre College of Kentucky	Principia College
Chatham College	Radcliffe College
Chestnut Hill College	Randolph-Macon College
Claremont McKenna College	Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Coe College	Reed College
Colby College	Regis College (Mass.)
Colgate University	Rhodes College
College of Mount Saint Vincent	Ripon College
College of the Holy Cross	Rockford College
College of Wooster	St. John's College—Main Campus
Colorado College	St. John's College at Santa Fe
Connecticut College	St. John's University (Minn.)
Cornell College	St. Lawrence University
Davidson College	Saint Olaf College
De Pauw University	Salem College
Denison University	Sarah Lawrence College
Dickinson College	Scripps College
Drew University	Skidmore College
Earlham College	Smith College
Eckerd College	State University of New York College at Purchase
Emmanuel College	Swarthmore College
Franklin and Marshall College	Sweet Briar College
Furman University	Thomas More College
Gettysburg College	Trinity College (Conn.)
Goddard College	Union College (N.Y.)
Gordon College	University of Dallas
Goshen College	University of the South
Goucher College	Ursinus College
Grinnell College	Vassar College
Guilford College	Virginia Military Institute
Gustavus Adolphus College	Wabash College
Hamilton College	Wartburg College
Hamline University	Washington and Jefferson College
Hampden-Sydney College	Washington and Lee University
Hampshire College	Washington College
Hanover College	Wellesley College
Hartwick College	Wells College
Haverford College	Wesleyan University
Hendrix College	Western Maryland College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges	Westmont College
Hollins College	Wheaton College (Ill.)
Hope College	Wheaton College (Mass.)
Houghton College	Whitman College
Juniata College	Williamette University
Kalamazoo College	Williams College

Note: These institutions, classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Administrators' Views on Institutional Status, 1989

Percentage rating own institution as "excellent" or "very good":	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
General level of preparation of entering students	2%	20%	36%	62%	16%
Job prospects for degree recipients	60	62	76	79	64
Ability to attract good students	19	30	47	66	30
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	50	56	54	61	53
Adequacy of faculty compensation	31	20	38	34	29
Overall financial condition of institution	54	38	48	46	48
Overall quality of campus life	44	42	55	54	46
Adequacy of physical plant for:					
Current needs	30	31	43	22	32
Needs over next 10 years	22	17	28	9	21
Adequacy of long-range planning for physical-plant needs	34	47	46	41	40

Percentage rating own institution as "fair" or "poor":	2-year	Bacca-laureate	Compre-hensive	Doctoral	All
General level of preparation of entering students	63%	42%	19%	11%	47%
Job prospects for degree recipients	10	4	2	0	6
Ability to attract good students	24	25	7	3	20
Ability to attract and hold good faculty members	8	14	6	11	9
Adequacy of faculty compensation	32	46	21	35	34
Overall financial condition of institution	18	24	18	21	20
Overall quality of campus life	12	11	11	3	11
Adequacy of physical plant for:					
Current needs	32	28	32	36	31
Needs over next 10 years	58	56	49	62	56
Adequacy of long-range planning for physical-plant needs	33	30	19	22	29

Note: The figures are based on responses to a survey sent to senior administrators at 456 colleges and universities in the spring of 1989. The response rate to the survey was 80 per cent. Percentages reporting "good" are omitted.

SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Use of Academic Calendars, 1988-89

Calendar type	Number of institutions	Per cent of total
Traditional semester	141	4%
Early semester	1,895	57
Quarter	765	23
Trimester	78	2
4-1-4	259	8
Other	206	6

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE REGISTRARS AND ADMISSIONS OFFICERS

Leading Research Universities

Boston University	University of California at San Diego
California Institute of Technology	University of California at San Francisco
Carnegie Mellon University	University of Chicago
Case Western Reserve University	University of Cincinnati
Colorado State University	University of Colorado at Boulder
Columbia University	University of Connecticut
Cornell University	University of Florida
Duke University	University of Georgia
Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Hawaii at Manoa
Harvard University	University of Illinois at Chicago
Howard University	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Indiana University	University of Iowa
Johns Hopkins University	University of Kentucky
Louisiana State University	University of Maryland at College Park
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of Miami
Michigan State University	University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
New Mexico State University	University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
New York University	University of Missouri at Columbia
North Carolina State University	University of New Mexico
Northwestern University	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Ohio State University	University of Pennsylvania
Oregon State University	University of Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania State University	University of Rochester
Princeton University	University of Southern California
Purdue University	University of Tennessee at Knoxville
Rockefeller University	University of Texas at Austin
Rutgers University	University of Utah
Stanford University	University of Virginia
State University of New York at Stony Brook	University of Washington
Texas A&M University	University of Wisconsin at Madison
University of Arizona	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State University
University of California at Berkeley	Vanderbilt University
University of California at Davis	Washington University
University of California at Irvine	Yale University
University of California at Los Angeles	Yeshiva University

Note: These institutions are classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each receives at least \$25.5-million in federal support and awards at least 50 Ph.D. degrees annually.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

THE STATES

Alabama

ALABAMA politicians have always cared deeply about education issues, but not all of the legacies of their concern are welcomed today.

For example, legislators pride themselves on how well they look after colleges in their districts. But many in Alabama say the lawmakers' attention is usually most visible in pork-barrel projects and in efforts to block better coordination of the state's higher-education system. That situation has been exacerbated in recent years by many college administrators' winning seats in the Legislature.

Gov. Guy Hunt has tried to curb some of the legislative maneuvering on education issues. But even though he is popular in the state, as a Republican he has been unable to sway the overwhelmingly Democratic Legislature.

Another unwelcome legacy of Alabama's past is visible in a continuing legal battle over desegregation. Since 1970 the state has been in and out of federal courts over the issue, and there's no end in sight.

The tight financial times in Alabama in the last five years have only added to the state's problems. Colleges have been unable to obtain substantial increases in state support because of declines in the agriculture and oil industries.

The two universities with the most political clout and visibility in Alabama are arch-rivals Auburn University and the University of Alabama. Their athletic competitions are major events in the state, and their rivalry extends to budget matters.

The University of Alabama at Huntsville has a rapidly growing reputation because of its efforts to work with the many aerospace and medical-technology businesses near its campus.

While historically black colleges have not had the political power of predominantly white colleges in the state, Alabama's black population is extremely loyal to them. The best known of the state's historically black colleges is Tuskegee University, which receives some state support even though it is private.

Most of the other private higher education in the state takes place at colleges affiliated with religious groups.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education serves as the coordinating board for public higher education and has the authority to approve new programs and recommend budgets. Campus governing boards, however, tend to have more clout than the commission. Community colleges are governed by the Board of Education, an elected body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,150,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	44.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	25.6%
White	73.8%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	86.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,851

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	42,631
1989-2000 (estimate)	37,841

High-school dropout rate: 29.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judi McGuire, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 261-7182

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1991; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Glen Browder (D), Sonny Callahan (R), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Ronnie G. Flippo (D), Claude Harris (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	19
Public 2-year institutions	40
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	93

Vocational institutions: 78

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, No. 221
Montgomery 36197
(205) 269-2700
Joseph T. Sutton, executive director

Private-college association:

Council for the Advancement
of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Wayne Anderson, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Alabama State University,
Auburn University, Talladega College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Alabama A&M University,
Alabama State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,245
At private institutions	787

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.5%
At private institutions	42.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.6%
At private institutions	35.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$32,953
At public 2-year institutions	\$28,046
At private 4-year institutions	\$24,915
At private 2-year institutions	\$26,865

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	105,914
At public 2-year institutions	56,364
At private 4-year institutions	17,468
At private 2-year institutions	3,602
Undergraduate	164,041
First-time freshmen	40,181
Graduate	16,298
Professional	3,009
Total	183,348

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	69.7%
Minority	22.6%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	6,183
Bachelor's	15,981
Master's	3,946
Doctorate	279
Professional	797

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Alabama; 90% of all Alabama residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.7%
Private institutions	19.3%
4-year institutions	52.7%
2-year institutions	47.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Auburn University main campus	4.3%
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	10.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Samford University	5.9%
Tuskegee University	89.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 54% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,275
At public 2-year institutions	\$666
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,316
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,779

Most expensive public institution:

University of Alabama at Birmingham, \$1,823

Most expensive private institution:

Birmingham Southern College, \$8,295

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	\$186,596,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$775,343,000

Two-year change: Up 23%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based	\$2,300,000, 3,944 awards
Non-need-based	\$4,048,000, 7,889 awards
Other	\$4,891,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

James E. Martin, Auburn University main campus: \$115,000 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$152,925,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.8%
State and local governments	10.8%
Industry	7.1%
The institution itself	19.6%
Other	6.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$35,273,000
GI Bill	\$23,321,000
Pell Grants	\$51,740,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$100,633,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$63,723,000
National Science Foundation	\$2,864,000
Department of Defense	\$11,797,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,063,000
Department of Energy	\$1,849,000

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama System	\$117,041,000
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Top fund raisers:

Samford University	\$15,898,000
Auburn University	\$15,118,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	\$14,905,000

MISCELLANY

★ Three community colleges in Alabama are named for former Gov. George C. Wallace and another is named for his late wife, Lurleen.

★ Administrators at George C. Wallace State Community College at Selma moved last winter to end

the practice of flying the Confederate flag on their campus. The decision came several months before Julius R. Brown took office as the campus's first black president.

★ Alabama's newest member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Glen Browder, is an academic. Representative Browder, an Emory University Ph.D., is a former professor of political science at Jacksonville State University. He left Jacksonville State in 1987 to become Alabama's Secretary of State and left that post this year, when he was elected to the House following the death of Bill Nichols.

★ "Tuskegee Chunk," a new peanut-butter ice cream from Ben & Jerry's, honors Tuskegee University and George Washington Carver, "the father of the peanut." The ice-cream company is planning to set up an annual scholarship program for business students at Tuskegee.

★ Some dispute exists as to which college in Alabama is the oldest. The state's first constitution in 1819 required the establishment of the University of Alabama; its doors swung open in 1831. It had been beaten to the punch, however, by Athens Academy (now Athens State College), whose first class was held in 1822.

Alaska

THANKS to its oil boom, Alaska has an extensive and sophisticated system of public higher education. But thanks to busts in oil prices, Alaska often struggles to keep that far-flung network of colleges and universities from financial collapse.

Bust conditions have prevailed for the last several years, driving the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska System, the governing board for all of public higher education, to adopt several extraordinary and sometimes controversial measures to save money.

The most contentious was a restructuring in 1987 that called for merging 11 community colleges into a reconstituted university system.

The restructuring has created a university that is unique in higher education: Its mission makes it responsible for a range of offerings from airplane mechanics to linguistics.

Understandably, the University of Alaska is also known for its programs in polar studies, "Native Alaskan" cultures, and—as would be expected in a state that depends on oil revenue for about 85 per cent of its income—its petroleum and geology research.

The state has also been a pioneer

Continued on Following Page

Alaska

in the use of telecommunications, and it is not uncommon for students in remote areas like Nome and Kotzebue to hear lectures from a speakerphone in their respective classrooms.

Through aggressive recruiting, the university has increased the number of Native Alaskans pursuing higher education, but officials concede that they are still not providing the environment that encourages those students to complete their degrees.

Although the regents make most of the decisions affecting higher education, and the merger further strengthened their role, Alaska also has a statewide coordinating board, the Commission on Post-secondary Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 565,000 (Rank: 49)
Age distribution:
Up to 17 32.1%
18 to 24 11.8%
25 to 34 19.3%
35 and older 36.8%
Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 16.0%
Asian 2.1%
Black 3.4%
White 77.6%
Other and unknown 0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race) 2.4%
Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 43.7%
At least 4 years of college 21.1%
Per-capita personal income: \$19,079
New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 6,029
1999-2000 (estimate) 10,275
High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Steve Cowper (D), term ends 1993
Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike Irwin, State Capitol, P.O. Box A, Juneau 99811; (907) 465-3500
U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1991
U.S. Representative: 1 Republican Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 3
Public 2-year institutions 9
Private 4-year institutions 3
Private 2-year institutions 1
Total 16
Vocational institutions: 60

Statewide coordinating board: Alaska Postsecondary Education Commission
400 Willoughby Avenue
Pouch FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Ronald A. Phipps, executive director

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 729
At private institutions 47

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 26.0%
At private institutions n/a

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 28.7%
At private institutions 38.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$40,617
At public 2-year institutions \$43,608
At private 4-year institutions \$33,311
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 11,341
At public 2-year institutions 14,650
At private 4-year institutions 946
At private 2-year institutions 0
Undergraduate 25,694
First-time freshmen 759
Graduate 1,243
Professional 0
Total 26,937

Enrollment highlights:
Women 57.8%
Full-time 31.4%
Minority 15.0%
Foreign 3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 25.2%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 742
Bachelor's 898
Master's 320
Doctorate 7
Professional 0

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
Public institutions 92.7%
Private institutions 7.3%
4-year institutions 37.8%
2-year institutions 62.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
Anchorage Community College 16.1%
University of Alaska at Fairbanks 42.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
Alaska Pacific University 18.5%
Sheldon Jackson College 45.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.4 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 37% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions \$975
At public 2-year institutions \$824
At private 4-year institutions \$3,719
At private 2-year institutions n/a

Sources and notes appear on Page 96

Most expensive public institution: University of Alaska at Fairbanks, \$1,512

Most expensive private institution: Alaska Pacific University, \$5,930

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$224,042,000
Private institutions \$10,171,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$164,733,000
Two-year change: Down 21%

State spending on student aid: Need-based: \$230,000, 154 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Patrick J. O'Rourke, University of Alaska at Fairbanks: \$104,639 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$30,192,000

Sources:
Federal government 47.9%
State and local governments 9.7%
Industry 4.0%
The institution itself 36.6%
Other 1.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$5,694,000
GI Bill \$2,415,000
Pell Grants \$2,693,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$15,473,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$357,000
National Science Foundation \$5,581,000
Department of Defense \$942,000
Department of Agriculture \$1,128,000
Department of Energy \$598,000

Largest endowment: University of Alaska \$22,996,000

Top fund raiser: University of Alaska at Fairbanks \$2,929,000

MISCELLANY

★ The northernmost campus in the United States is Chukchi College, in Kotzebue. The westernmost is Northwest Community College, in Nome. Both are 2-year branch campuses of the University of Alaska.

★ The University of Alaska at Fairbanks is one of some three dozen universities belonging to the Arctic Research Consortium of the United States, a group that provides logistical support for researchers interested in working in the Arctic and that serves as a forum for sharing information about frozen regions of the globe.

★ After the massive oil spill when the tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, two buildings at Prince William Sound Community College were temporarily converted into animal-rescue centers where birds and otters were cleaned of oil and treated for injuries.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

AT THE REQUEST of Gov. Rose Mofford, Arizona has set aside \$2.5-million to help state colleges improve their recruitment of Hispanic, American Indian, and black students, who together make up a significant and growing segment of the population in the state.

The sum is not startling. But in the wake of the stormy reign of Governor Mofford's predecessor, Republican Evan Mecham, the step is symbolic of the state's recent efforts to become more sensitive to issues concerning minority students and higher education as a whole.

Another sign of the increased sensitivity was a decision by the Board of Regents in the last year to establish the birthday of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a system holiday—the same holiday that Mr. Mecham blocked before he was impeached and removed from office.

The board serves as a governing and coordinating body for the state's public four-year colleges and universities.

The state has also instituted at its public universities new admissions criteria that stress counseling for poorly prepared students.

Despite its tradition of fiscal conservatism, Arizona has also been more generous recently in its budgets for college operations.

Arizona's community colleges, which are respected nationally for their success in job training, are governed by the State Board of Directors, which also acts as a coordinating board. Local governing boards also have some authority over individual community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,649,000 (Rank: 24)
Age distribution:
Up to 17 27.3%
18 to 24 10.7%
25 to 34 17.6%
35 and older 44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 5.7%
Asian 0.9%
Black 2.8%
White 83.2%
Other and unknown 7.5%
Hispanic (may be any race) 16.2%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 38.0%
At least 4 years of college 17.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,970

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 31,876
1999-2000 (estimate) 44,051

High-school dropout rate: 35.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rose Mofford (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Michael McCormick, State House, Phoenix 85007; (602) 542-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1995; John S. McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon L. Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes, III (R), Bob Stump (R), Morris K. Udall (D)

Legislature: Senate, 13 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 26 Democrats, 34 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 3
Public 2-year institutions 16
Private 4-year institutions 12
Private 2-year institutions 4
Total 35

Vocational institutions: 211

Statewide coordinating board:

Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central, Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Arizona State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 4,553
At private institutions 178

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 67.6%
At private institutions 51.8%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 24.6%
At private institutions 35.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$41,074
At public 2-year institutions \$31,004
At private 4-year institutions \$28,523
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 89,373
At public 2-year institutions 139,179
At private 4-year institutions 6,888
At private 2-year institutions 1,793
Undergraduate 213,799
First-time freshmen 56,345
Graduate 21,983
Professional 1,451
Total 237,233

Enrollment highlights:
Women 53.1%
Full-time 40.1%
Minority 17.7%
Foreign 2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 30.7%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 5,911
Bachelor's 12,287
Master's 4,819
Doctorate 506
Professional 352

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Arizona; 97% of all Arizona residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
Public institutions 93.5%
Private institutions 6.5%
4-year institutions 30.0%
2-year institutions 70.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Arizona State University	10.6%
University of Arizona	11.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Phoenix	20.5%
DeVry Institute of Technology	18.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 37% of Arizona's high school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,136
At public 2-year institutions	\$358
At private 4-year institutions	\$2,462
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

Northern Arizona University, \$1,412

Most expensive private institutions:

ITT Technical Institute at Phoenix and at Tucson, \$11,017

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	\$52,887,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$544,560,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$3,526,000; 4,200 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive**of largest public 4-year campus:**

Richard E. Peck (interim),
Arizona State University,
\$113,750 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$181,263,000**Sources:**

Federal government	44.7%
State and local governments	4.9%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	34.0%
Other	6.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$8,465,000
GI Bill	\$16,856,000
Pell Grants	\$61,381,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$80,485,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services	\$32,576,000
National Science Foundation	\$15,046,000
Department of Defense	\$11,088,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,559,000
Department of Energy	\$1,990,000

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona, \$47,371,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	\$35,849,000
Arizona State University	\$23,055,000
Northern Arizona University	\$3,679,000

MISCELLANY

★ Northern Arizona University has signed a long-term agreement with the Hopi Indian Tribe of Arizona to develop a model elementary school and promote economic development on the tribe's reservation, which is about 50 miles east of the university campus. Northern Arizona officials say the agreement

may be the first such alliance between a state institution and an American Indian tribe. Arizona is also home to a community college controlled by the Navajo Indians.

★ Public-college students are financing a new scholarship endowment through a 1-per-cent surcharge that the state tacked onto their registration fees—amounting to about \$7 a semester. The fund, which is expected to reach about \$2.2-million next year, will benefit students from ethnic groups that have traditionally been underrepresented at state colleges.

★ The American Graduate School of International Management, known as Thunderbird, is a unique, free-standing graduate program that offers just one degree, a master's in international management. The curriculum consists of foreign languages, area studies, and business courses.

★ In the desert 20 miles north of Tucson, scientists and architects are assembling a 2½-acre structure that they hope will take the first realistic stab at answering the question, How could settlers on another planet set up a self-sustaining environment? Known as Biosphere II, the building will be stocked with 3,800 species of plants, insects, and animals (including eight *Homo sapiens* who will live in the structure for two years).

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arizona is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

MUCH OF the business and political establishment in Arkansas has been eager to promote higher education as a tool for social and economic advancement, but all too reluctant to pay for it.

Pushed by Democratic Gov. Bill Clinton, who has made education a top priority, the state has taken important steps toward eliminating duplicative programs and clamping down on abuses in college athletics.

But the General Assembly's hesitancy to accept a tax-increase package, which Mr. Clinton linked to a massive tax-reform plan that would affect influential agricultural interests, could ultimately frustrate the state's efforts to attract or keep top faculty members and improve the low college-going rate of high-school graduates.

Disheartened by low salaries, faculty members are leaving the state. Meanwhile, as colleges are forced to resort to tuition increases, many state higher-education officials fear that more and more students will be discouraged from attending.

The state is still struggling to make better use of its 23 postsecondary vocational institutions.

Some changes, however, have already resulted from the unprecedented attention paid to higher education in the past two years by legislators and a group of the state's wealthiest business leaders, who make up the Arkansas Business Council. As that group recommended, the Arkansas Board of Higher Education, the statewide

coordinating board, has been given more authority to eliminate academic programs at the state's 20 two-year and four-year institutions and to approve the procedures that colleges use to evaluate faculty members.

Until recently, the private colleges in the state, many of which are religiously affiliated, have maintained a low political profile. But now they are seeking more recognition and financial grants from the state, a position that could threaten their good relations with the public institutions.

Three of the private colleges are historically black institutions. The fourth historically black college is the state-operated University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. Arkansas has never attracted black students to college in proportion to the rest of the population, but it is no longer subject to oversight of its desegregation efforts by the U.S. Education Department.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,414,000 (Rank, 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	15.7%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	16.3%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,219**New high-school graduates in:**

1989-90 (estimate)	27,612
1999-2000 (estimate)	26,711

High-school dropout rate: 22.5%**POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Kathy Van Laningham, State Capitol, Room 207, Little Rock 72201; (501) 682-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John P. Hammerschmidt (R), Tommy F. Robinson (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 88 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	38

Vocational institutions: 130**Statewide coordinating board:**

Board of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock 72201
(501) 371-1441
Paul B. Marion, director
Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
One Riverfront Place, Suite 610
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
E. Kearney Dietz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University, University of the Ozarks (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	2,882
At private institutions	386

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.7%
At private institutions	70.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.0%
At private institutions	22.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$30,572
At public 2-year institutions	\$23,165
At private 4-year institutions	\$26,043
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	53,885
At public 2-year institutions	14,428
At private 4-year institutions	9,025
At private 2-year institutions	1,935

Undergraduate	72,089
First-time freshmen	16,772
Graduate	5,869
Professional	1,315
Total	79,273

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.2%
Full-time	71.2%
Minority	15.1%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,263
Bachelor's	7,036
Master's	1,883
Doctorate	112
Professional	319

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Arkansas; 83% of all Arkansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.5%
Private institutions	13.5%
4-year institutions	78.3%
2-year institutions	21.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Arkansas main campus	7.4%
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	13.4%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Harding University	1.7%
Quachita Baptist University	7.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$931
At public 2-year institutions	\$472
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,310
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,082

Most expensive public institution:

University of Arkansas at Little Rock, \$1,475

Most expensive private institution:

Hendrix College, \$6,210

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$528,831,000
Private institutions	\$72,321,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$286,399,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$3,910,000; 10,689 awards
Non-need-based: \$690,000; 345 awards
Other: \$144,000

Salary of chief executive**of largest public 4-year campus:**

Daniel E. Ferritor, University of Arkansas main campus,
\$83,555 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$35,529,000**Sources:**

Federal government	34.5%
State and local governments	26.3%
Industry	8.0%
The institution itself	22.6%
Other	8.6%

Continued on Following Page



Arkansas

CONTINUED

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$12,598,000
GI Bill	\$8,700,000
Pell Grants	\$34,498,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$15,487,000

Selected programs	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$5,043,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,382,000
Department of Defense	\$320,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,913,000
Department of Energy	\$390,000

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	\$42,868,000
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Top fund raisers:

Ourachita Baptist University	\$5,504,000
Hendrix College	\$3,779,000
Harding University	\$3,385,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the program of international scholarly and student exchanges bearing his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ The president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, Albert M. Witte, is a professor of law at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

★ With a grant from the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation, Hendrix College in Conway has started a project to encourage "wellness" among students and stimulate the local agricultural economy. In the three-year project the college's food service will plan menus using locally grown and raised foods.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, founded in 1834. It is affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.



California

FOR A DECADE, the pressures of a restrictive state budget formula have created headaches for higher-education officials in California. But an 11th-hour agreement between legislative leaders and Gov. George Deukmejian in 1989 may be just the prescription for financial relief.

The bipartisan agreement, which was reached in the final hours of the legislative session, will—if it is approved by voters in June 1990—raise the state's spending cap.

Without a change in the spending formula, higher-education officials said it would be literally impossible for them to obtain the funds they need for expansion.

Altogether, the state's three public postsecondary systems enroll approximately 1.8 million students. The institutions anticipate that by 2005 they will have to find a way to accommodate 524,000 more. The California State University System is building its 20th institution, at San Marcos, because of anticipated growth, and the University of California says it may need three new campuses.

Although the anti-tax movement has been strong in the Golden State, educators are encouraged because the proposed amendment to raise the spending ceiling has the strong support of both the Democrats who lead the state Legislature and the state's Republican Governor.

Furthermore, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Bill Honig, and the California Teachers Association led a fight last year to win voter approval of Proposition 98, a complicated measure that was the first successful attempt to modify the state spending limit. It exempted public schools and community colleges from the limit and guaranteed them 40 per cent of the state budget, plus the lion's share of any surplus revenue.

The success of Proposition 98 showed higher-education officials that it was possible to crack the spending ceiling. However, it also exacerbated the state spending restrictions that they already faced.

So, shortly after Proposition 98 was approved, officials of the University of California and the California State University System joined a coalition of business leaders, labor representatives, and local government officials to draft a plan that would modify both the spending limit and Proposition 98.

Twenty-six years ago, a "master plan" divided public higher education into three separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University System, and the California Community Colleges.

U.C. is the only doctorate-granting system and offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. Cal State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of high-school graduates. The community colleges have an open-admission policy.

The governance structure of public higher education in California is credited with many strengths and blamed for many weaknesses.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the U.C. system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states.

The University of California's Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses rank among the nation's top research institutions. But some say that the emphasis on research and graduate programs at U.C. has

hurt the quality of its undergraduate education.

The community colleges, in theory, provide an inexpensive way for students to prepare for the four-year institutions, but relatively few students actually transfer.

California residents are strong proponents of the state's low-tuition policies. Community-college tuition, for example, is \$100 a year. The tuition gap between the state's public and private institutions, however, has widened substantially. Private colleges rely more and more on their own funds to provide student aid, and competition with public institutions in fund raising has increased sharply.

Stanford University is in the midst of a \$1.1-billion campaign, and the University of Southern California is winding up a \$557-million campaign. In addition to the research institutions, California's private colleges include such liberal-arts colleges as Claremont McKenna, Mills, and Pomona.

California's growing minority populations are presenting new challenges to the college systems. Few black and Hispanic students qualify for enrollment in the selective institutions, and those who do enroll complain about hostile campus environments. Asian-Americans claim that elite universities have imposed informal quotas to limit their enrollment and that the community colleges do not offer needed programs for recent immigrants. Political leaders from all the minority groups closely watch college actions and use their growing clout to challenge them.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 28,607,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	19.1%
35 and older	43.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.0%
Asian	5.5%
Black	7.7%
White	77.0%
Other and unknown	8.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	19.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	42.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$18,753

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	251,461
1999-2000 (estimate)	355,087

High-school dropout rate: 33.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George Deukmejian (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peter G. Mehas, 1145 State Capitol, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

26 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Jim Bates (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Douglas H. Bosco (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown,

Jr. (D), Tom Campbell (R), C. Christopher Cox (R), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. (Al) McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Charles Pashayan, Jr. (R), Nancy Pelosi (D), Dana Rohrabacher (R), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney "Pete" Stark (D), Norman D. Shumway (R), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban Edward Torres (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 1 Independent; Assembly, 46 Democrats, 33 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	31
Public 2-year institutions	107
Private 4-year institutions	143
Private 2-year institutions	33
Total	314

Vocational institutions: 1,179

Statewide coordinating board:

California Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-1000
Kenneth B. O'Brien, executive director

Private-college association:

Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 205
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
William J. Moore, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

University of Judaism,
Sonoma State University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	30,583
At private institutions	3,841

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	81.0%
At private institutions	57.8%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.4%
At private institutions	25.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$47,783
At public 2-year institutions	\$39,441
At private 4-year institutions	\$42,055
At private 2-year institutions	\$24,136

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	503,253
At public 2-year institutions	1,077,279
At private 4-year institutions	196,190
At private 2-year institutions	11,290
Undergraduate	1,588,445
First-time freshmen	277,766
Graduate	170,120
Professional	29,447
Total	1,788,012

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	43.3%
Minority	31.5%
Foreign	3.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	46,483
Bachelor's	90,005
Master's	31,297
Doctorate	4,147
Professional	8,097

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.5%
Private institutions	7.5%
4-year institutions	34.7%
2-year institutions	65.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

San Diego State University	20.6%
University of California at Los Angeles	35.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Southern California	24.6%
Stanford University	19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 908 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 46% of California's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,031
At public 2-year institutions	\$96
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,073
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,655

Most expensive public institution:

University of California at San Francisco, \$1,857

Most expensive private institution:

Pitzer College, \$14,282

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$8,515,440,000
Private institutions	\$3,641,630,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$5,011,510,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$144,214,000;
74,688 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Thomas B. Day, San Diego State University: \$111,804 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$1,551,801,000

Sources:	
Federal government	68.5%
State and local governments	2.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	18.7%
Other	5.8%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$61,517,000
GI Bill	\$90,292,000
Pell Grants	\$243,731,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$1,056,860,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$555,499,000
National Science Foundation	\$174,363,000
Department of Defense	\$158,093,000
Department of Agriculture	\$13,022,000
Department of Energy	\$60,694,000

Largest endowment:

Stanford University	\$1,552,025,000
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Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	\$181,914,000
California Institute of Technology	\$97,432,000
University of Southern California	\$82,002,000

MISCELLANY

★ The largest academic building in the country, containing some 376,000 square feet of space, is on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. Built in 1930 at a cost of \$1.8-million, the Life Sciences Building will undergo a major renovation this fall at a cost of nearly \$70-million.

★ In the 1978 case, *University of California Regents v. Allan Bakke*, the U.S. Supreme Court set out the basic principles on the legality of affirmative action. The Court ruled that colleges and universities could consider the racial or ethnic background of an applicant as one factor in admissions decisions. However, the Court said specific racial or ethnic quotas were illegal.

★ In a move that led critics to accuse it of "trashing the classics," Stanford University has overhauled its Western Culture program. The new year-long Cultures, Ideas, and Values program will still focus heavily on Western culture, but will also require students to examine issues relating to sex, race, and class, and to read more works written by women and minority-group members.

★ Stanford University is currently waging the largest fund-raising drive ever attempted by a college or university. It hopes to raise \$1.1-billion by October 1991.

★ Don Sneed, associate professor of journalism at San Diego State University, sends videotapes home to parents to tell them—in a 30-minute critique—how students are performing in his journalism classes.

★ The first state-financed faculty research center in the California State University System, the California Agricultural Technological Institute, has been established at Fresno, the heart of California's farm economy.

★ The first doctoral program in gerontology in the United States is being inaugurated this year at the University of Southern California. The program will focus on training people to assume leadership in the policymaking arena.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

Colorado

COLORADO RESIDENTS view education as the key to future economic development in their state. As a result, higher education is subject to close scrutiny from the state's political leaders.

But few institutions in Colorado have been subjected to as much review as the Auraria Higher Education Center in downtown Denver, where the University of Colorado at Denver, Metropolitan State College of Denver share classroom and support facilities.

Recently, state lawmakers approved a plan to untangle overlapping responsibilities at Auraria, and the Commission on Higher Education, the state coordinating board, is conducting a study to see how well it serves Denver residents.

The commission is also tracking the academic progress of minority students in the state's six college systems and is evaluating programs designed to improve minority-student-retention rates. Each system has its own governing board.

Colorado colleges have also been active in trying to measure how well they teach students. Colorado's diverse higher-education system has attracted students from across the nation. The University of Colorado at Boulder is among the nation's most popular public institutions among people attending college outside their home states.

In the past few years, Colorado's public universities, led by Boulder, have tried with considerable success to attract more high-technology research projects to the state. These efforts have been popular with state politicians and viewed with some fear by the states, such as California, that have traditionally dominated the field.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,393,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	20.2%
35 and older	42.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.2%

Black	3.5%
White	89.7%
Other and unknown	4.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	11.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,463

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	35,377
1999-2000 (estimate)	43,014

High-school dropout rate: 26.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1991

Continued on Following Page



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Colorado

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Joel Kohn, State Capitol, Room 136,
Denver 80203; (303) 866-2155

U.S. Senators: William L. Armstrong
(R), term ends 1991; Timothy E. Wirth
(D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Hank Brown (R), Ben Nighthorse
Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan
Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D),
David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 11 Demo-
crats, 24 Republicans; House, 26 Dem-
ocrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 13
Public 2-year institutions 15
Private 4-year institutions 17
Private 2-year institutions 9
Total 54

Vocational institutions: 134

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
Colorado History Museum
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-4034
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Higher Education
of Colorado
387 Denver Club Building
518 17th Street
Denver 80202
(303) 571-5559
Toni Worcester, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 4,721
At private institutions 723

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 73.1%
At private institutions 65.6%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 21.1%
At private institutions 27.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$36,397
At public 2-year institutions \$35,174
At private 4-year institutions \$35,139
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 106,571
At public 2-year institutions 55,023
At private 4-year institutions 17,708
At private 2-year institutions 4,281
Undergraduate 158,146
First-time freshmen 30,026
Graduate 22,434
Professional 3,003
Total 183,583

Enrollment highlights:
Women 52.7%
Full-time 59.6%
Minority 11.9%
Foreign 2.8%
10-year change in total
enrollment Up 19.2%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 5,756
Bachelor's 15,218
Master's 4,088
Doctorate 636
Professional 853

Residence of new students: n/a

**Proportion of all minority students
who enroll at:**
Public institutions 91.1%
Private institutions 8.9%
4-year institutions 48.0%
2-year institutions 52.0%

**Proportion of students at largest
public institutions who are
minority-group members:**
University of Colorado
at Boulder 8.6%
Colorado State University 6.8%

**Proportion of students at largest
private institutions who are
minority-group members:**
University of Denver 9.7%
Regis College 9.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.7 on



the A.C.T., which was taken by 64% of
Colorado's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions \$1,482
At public 2-year institutions \$623
At private 4-year institutions \$7,913
At private 2-year institutions \$586

Most expensive public institution:
Colorado School of Mines, \$3,672

Most expensive private institution:
Colorado College, \$11,470

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$1,057,558,000
Private institutions \$160,193,000

**State funds for higher-education
operating expenses:** \$475,181,000
Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$10,222,000;
14,005 awards
Non-need-based: \$8,999,000;
10,248 awards
Other: None

**Salary of chief executive
of largest public 4-year campus:**
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University
of Colorado at Boulder: \$115,000
(1989-90)

**Total spending on research and
development by doctorate-granting
universities:** \$185,699,000
Sources:
Federal government 73.2%
State and local governments 4.7%
Industry 4.7%

The institution itself 9.5%
Other 7.8%

**Federal spending on education
and student aid (selected programs):**
Vocational and
adult education \$16,210,000
GI Bill \$20,271,000
Pell Grants \$54,379,000

**Total federal spending on college-and-
university-based research and
development:** \$129,450,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health
and Human Services \$54,935,000
National Science
Foundation \$23,017,000
Department of Defense \$14,180,000
Department
of Agriculture \$4,204,000
Department of Energy \$5,510,000

Largest endowment:
Colorado College \$109,159,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Colorado \$39,117,000

Colorado State University \$13,224,000
University of Denver \$11,761,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Naropa Institute in Boul-
der is the country's only college
based on Buddhism.

★ Regis College in Denver sold
one of its campuses to Teikyo Uni-
versity of Japan in January 1989.
Beginning in 1990, Teikyo is ex-
pected to send several hundred stu-
dents to the campus, to be taught
by Regis faculty members. Three
Teikyo students at the School of
Pacific Studies, to be established
on the campus.

★ Denver is the home of two na-
tional higher-education associa-
tions dealing with state govern-
ments. The Education Commission
of the States is a group of govern-
ors, educators, and legislators,
and the State Higher Education
Executive Officers represent the
directors of state coordinating
boards.

★ Two national sports associa-
tions—the National Junior College
Athletic Association and the Col-
lege Football Association, which
represents 64 big-time football-
playing universities, have their
headquarters in Colorado.

★ The oldest institution of higher
education in Colorado is the Uni-
versity of Denver, an independent
institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT is a case study of
how changes in America's de-
mography and economy affect
higher education, particularly in
the East.

The state has an early and sub-
stantial tradition of private higher
education, dating from 1701 and
the founding of Yale University. It
also boasts other well-known pri-
vate institutions—including Con-
necticut College, Trinity College,
and Wesleyan University.

That tradition, combined with
the fiscal conservatism of the state,
tended to limit the extensive devel-
opment of a public-college system.

More recently, the state has
been devoting more resources and
energy to public education, and to
serving older students and those
who are members of minority
groups. Connecticut has an unusu-
ally high number of those "non-traditional students," who nationally
also make up the fastest-growing
segment of the higher-education
market.

Long reliant on its manufactur-
ing-based economy, Connecticut is
also grappling with ways to use
higher education to attract and de-
velop new, technology-oriented in-
dustries. The state has just re-
vamped the management of its five
two-year technical colleges, which
had been criticized for inefficiency
and for failing to teach skills need-
ed by emerging industries.

Like public colleges around the
country, state institutions in Con-
necticut have also become more
aggressive in their pursuit of pri-
vate sources of funds through col-
lege-related private foundations.
But reports of questionable spend-
ing practices by some of those
foundations have generated some
damaging negative publicity and
new rules governing spending.

The influence of private colleges
still affects policies today. Con-
necticut offers generous grants for
private-college students and finan-
cial subsidies to cities and towns
where the tax base is reduced by
the presence of colleges.

The Board of Governors for
Higher Education serves as the
statewide coordinating board, with
powers to set wide-ranging educa-
tion policies, including a recent de-
mand that all public colleges devel-
op programs to assess what college
students learn.

With the recent legislative ac-
tion, all of the state's two-year in-
stitutions are now supervised by a
single governing board called the
Board of Trustees of Technical and
Community Colleges. The Uni-
versity of Connecticut and the Con-
necticut state-college system are
governed by separate boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,257,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 23.5%
18 to 24 10.7%
25 to 34 16.8%
35 and older 49.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.7%
Black 7.0%
White 90.5%

Other and unknown 1.7%
Hispanic (may be any race) 4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 35.9%
At least 4 years of college 20.7%

Per-capita personal income: \$23,059

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 32,797
1999-2000 (estimate) 33,229

High-school dropout rate: 19.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William A. O'Neill (D), term
ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
David J. McQuade, State Capitol,
Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd
(D), term ends 1993; Joe Lieberman
(D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Sam Gejdenson (D), Nancy L. Johnson
(R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A.
Morrison (D), John G. Rowland (R),
Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Demo-
crats, 13 Republicans; House, 88 Dem-
ocrats, 63 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 7
Public 2-year institutions 17
Private 4-year institutions 21
Private 2-year institutions 4
Total 49

Vocational institutions: 144

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Governors of
Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow,
commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of
Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Gloria F. Ragosta, vice-president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 3,039
At private institutions 2,591

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 78.2%
At private institutions 58.6%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 26.3%
At private institutions 24.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$44,374
At public 2-year institutions \$35,428
At private 4-year institutions \$40,907
At private 2-year institutions \$23,855

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 62,024
At public 2-year institutions 40,537

At private 4-year institutions	58,090
At private 2-year institutions	1,731
Undergraduate	128,126
First-time freshmen	30,244
Graduate	30,893
Professional	3,363
Total	162,382

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	50.7%
Minority	9.4%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,842
Bachelor's	13,499
Master's	5,755
Doctorate	533
Professional	947

Residence of new students:

State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Connecticut; 68% of all Connecticut residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	66.8%
Private institutions	33.2%
4-year institutions	61.3%
2-year institutions	38.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Connecticut	7.8%
Central Connecticut State University	6.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Yale University	13.3%
University of Hartford	5.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 908 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 78% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,527
At public 2-year institutions	\$573
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,534
At private 2-year institutions	\$7,367

Most expensive public institution:

University of Connecticut, \$2,631

Most expensive private institution:

Wesleyan University, \$14,610

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$562,696,000
Private institutions	\$836,949,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$467,385,000

Two-year change: Up 22%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$21,149,000; 17,500 awards
Non-need-based: \$200,000; 20 awards
Other: \$9,333,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
John T. Casteen, III, University of Connecticut: \$127,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	67.5%
State and local governments	1.1%
Industry	4.0%
The institution itself	17.2%
Other	10.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$20,655,000
GI Bill	\$4,613,000
Pell Grants	\$27,910,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$130,947,000
National Science Foundation	\$13,460,000
Department of Defense	\$12,213,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,839,000
Department of Energy	\$8,429,000

Largest endowment:

Yale University	\$2,055,871,000
-----------------	-----------------

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	\$121,239,000
University of Connecticut	\$20,468,000
Wesleyan University	\$8,221,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Hartford operates the Museum of American Political Life, the showpiece of which is a re-creation of a 19th-century political torchlight parade featuring 17 life-size mannequins.

★ Yale Law School has offered to repay the student loans of graduates who choose to work in fields that pay modest salaries, including academe, government, and non-profit public interest groups.

★ Trustees of Trinity College, which was founded in 1823, decided to locate the institution in Hart-

ford after local workers and shopkeepers pledged \$4,000 in goods and services to add to the \$16,000 already promised to the college by individuals and the city.

★ Yale University is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. It was founded in 1701. In 1831, it had the distinction of running the nation's first endowment drive, which raised \$107,000.

Delaware

DESPITE its small size, Delaware has a well-articulated system of higher education, with two public four-year institutions—the University of Delaware and Delaware State University—and a three-

campus community-college system.

The presidents of all of those institutions joined forces in the 1989 legislative session and lobbied for an increase in state funds for student aid. A byproduct of their effort was that for the first time since the state program was established, Delaware State College, a historically black institution, received tuition assistance for its low-income students.

Delaware is one of the states included in the Adams case, the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education. The Education Department has declared the state to be close to compliance with federal anti-bias laws.

The economic fate of Delaware's

Continued on Following Page

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Delaware

CONTINUED

public institutions is linked closely to the state economy. That in turn is linked to the national economy, since many major companies are incorporated in Delaware. Since the stock-market upheavals in October 1987, the watchword among investors has been caution, and Governor N. Castle, a Republican, is trying to persuade more national corporations to call Delaware home.

Throughout much of the state's history the dominant corporation has been E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, a significant contributor to the state's higher-education system. The company's role has sometimes been a source of controversy, with critics contending that the company and members of the du Pont family have had too much influence.

Separate governing boards control the university, the state college, and the community colleges. The statewide coordinating board, the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission, has limited powers.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 658,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	16.1%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,661

New high-school graduates in:	
1989-90 (estimate)	7,593
1999-2000 (estimate)	7,423

High-school dropout rate: 29.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Newbold Castle (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Foss, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 571-3210

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative: 1 Democrat
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 13 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 18 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 23

Statewide coordinating board: Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
820 French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 571-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:	
At public institutions	1,192
At private institutions	55

Proportion with tenure:	
At public institutions	69.2%
At private institutions	52.3%

Proportion who are women:	
At public institutions	31.1%
At private institutions	41.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:	
At public 4-year institutions	\$37,624
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,661
At private 4-year institutions	\$29,951
At private 2-year institutions	n/a



STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	21,456
At public 2-year institutions	8,191
At private 4-year institutions	7,003
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	32,711
First-time freshmen	7,186
Graduate	2,910
Professional	1,029
Total	36,650

Enrollment highlights:	
Women	57.0%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	13.6%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.4%

Degrees awarded:	
Associate	1,153
Bachelor's	3,246
Master's	586
Doctorate	96
Professional	245

Residence of new students: State residents make up 61% of all new college students enrolled in Delaware; 70% of all Delaware residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:	
Public institutions	56.5%
Private institutions	43.5%
4-year institutions	72.2%
2-year institutions	27.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
University of Delaware 5.8%
Delaware Technical Community College-Stanton-Wilmington 15.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
Goldey Beacom College 13.8%
Wilmington College 23.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 879 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of Delaware's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:	
At public 4-year institutions	\$906
At public 2-year institutions	\$932
At private 4-year institutions	\$2,794
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Delaware, \$2,990

Most expensive private institution: Wesley College, \$6,425

Expenditures:	
Public institutions	\$229,377,000
Private institutions	\$15,855,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$107,516,000
Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$1,092,000; 1,259 awards
Non-need-based: \$199,000; 198 awards
Other: \$92,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: E. Arthur Trabant (interim), University of Delaware; salary n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$31,681,000

Sources:	
Federal government	43.1%
State and local governments	6.3%
Industry	11.5%
The institution itself	31.9%
Other	7.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):	
Vocational and adult education	\$6,889,000
GI Bill	\$1,401,000
Pell Grants	\$26,578,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$12,067,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,343,000
National Science Foundation	\$3,156,000
Department of Defense	\$3,681,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,608,000
Department of Energy	\$454,000

Largest endowment: University of Delaware \$301,224,000

Top fund raisers:	
University of Delaware	\$13,182,000
Wesley College	\$348,000
Delaware State College	\$170,000

MISCELLANY

★ The General Assembly, Delaware's legislature, granted a charter for the University of Delaware, then known as Newark College, in 1833, but the institution traces its history to 1743, when Francis Alison, a Presbyterian minister, opened a "free school" about eight miles from the site of the present campus.

★ Wesley College is offering local youths the opportunity to enroll free in courses during their senior year in high school.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

District of Columbia

IT IS HARD to generalize about higher education in the District of Columbia because the District's colleges and universities are so different from one another.

The University of the District of Columbia is an open-admissions institution that has been hurt by a series of scandals, inadequate financial support, and faculty-administration discord. U.D.C. primarily serves students who attended the District public schools, which are themselves seriously troubled.

For the last two years, some politicians have urged U.D.C. to create a community college to educate the many students who enroll without basic college skills. So far, the college has not been established.

Private higher education in the District includes Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution that celebrated its bicentennial in 1989. Other prominent private institutions include American University, Catholic University of America, and George Washington University.

All of them have developed intensive programs in history and political science to take advantage of their access to the nation's political center.

The universities are also well regarded in other areas. Georgetown and George Washington, for example, both have highly competitive medical schools.

The private colleges are not without their problems. Catholic and Georgetown have been the sites of conflicts over the appropriate degree to which Roman Catholic Church theology should govern campus policies. George Washington and Georgetown have had rocky relations with the District government because of complaints over student behavior and efforts to expand their campuses.

Two other private institutions in the District—Gallaudet and Howard Universities—receive substantial operating support from the federal government.

Gallaudet, an institution for the deaf, has gained national attention under its first deaf president, I. King Jordan. Howard, a prominent black university, was rocked by campus protests this year and is currently searching for a president to replace James E. Cheek, who announced his resignation in the wake of the protests—after 20 years on the job.

The only public higher-education board in the District is the Board of Trustees of U.D.C. But Mayor Marion Barry has an office that acts rather like a state coordinating board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 615,000 (Rank: 48)

Age distribution:	
Up to 17	22.4%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	20.4%
35 and older	46.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.1%
Black	70.3%
White	27.4%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.8%

Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$21,389

New high-school graduates in:	
1989-90 (estimate)	4,337
1999-2000 (estimate)	4,048

High-school dropout rate: 44.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Marion S. Barry, Jr.

Mayor's higher-education adviser: Rolin Sidwell, District Building, Room 400, Washington 20004; (202) 727-0248

U.S. Senators: None

U.S. Representatives: Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	16
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 38

Statewide coordinating board: Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
1331 H Street, N.W., No. 600
Washington 20005
(202) 727-3685
Eloise C. Turner, chief

Private-college association: Consortium of Universities
of the Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:	
At public institutions	548
At private institutions	3,061

Proportion with tenure:	
At public institutions	n/a
At private institutions	62.0%

Proportion who are women:	
At public institutions	38.3%
At private institutions	31.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:	
At public 4-year institutions	\$36,743
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$39,578
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	10,851
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	66,715
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	46,267
First-time freshmen	9,705
Graduate	22,712
Professional	8,587
Total	77,566
Enrollment highlights:	
Women	51.7%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	39.7%
Foreign	11.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 7.7%
Degrees awarded:	
Associate	369
Bachelor's	6,711
Master's	5,062
Doctorate	475
Professional	2,681

Residence of new students: Residents make up 22% of all new college students enrolled in the District of Columbia; 58% of all District of Columbia residents who attend college do so in the District.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:	
Public institutions	38.8%
Private institutions	61.2%
4-year institutions	100.0%
2-year institutions	0.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institution who are minority-group members:	
University of the District of Columbia	95.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:	
George Washington University	13.0%
Georgetown University	13.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 839 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 63% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:	
At public 4-year institutions	\$634
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,128
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:	
University of the District of Columbia	\$664

Most expensive private institution:	
Georgetown University	\$13,366

Expenditures:	
Public institutions	\$88,462,000
Private institutions	\$1,307,377,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:	
Two-year change:	n/a

State spending on student aid:	
Need-based:	\$1,075,000; 780 awards
Non-need-based:	None
Other:	None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:	
Rafael L. Cortada, University of the District of Columbia	\$88,065 (1989-90)

Sources and notes appear on Page 96

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$85,470,000

Sources:	
Federal government	73.7%
Local government	0.6%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	13.6%
Other	2.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$10,551,000
GI Bill	\$489,000
Pell Grants	\$19,815,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$61,057,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$37,111,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,823,000

Department of Defense	\$6,495,000
Department of Agriculture	\$742,000
Department of Energy	\$990,000

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	\$251,502,000
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Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	\$29,037,000
George Washington University	\$16,384,000
Howard University	\$10,524,000

MISCELLANY

• Hundreds of students at Howard University staged a three-day sit-in at the university's administration building in 1989 to oppose the naming of Lee Atwater, chairman of the Republican National

Committee, to the institution's board of trustees. Mr. Atwater resigned and Howard officials agreed to other student demands to improve campus security and to make dormitories more livable.

★ George Washington University plans to give \$7-million in scholarships to District of Columbia public-school students admitted to the university between 1990 and 2000. The institution expects to award 50 such scholarships during the 10-year period. It estimates that total costs will average about \$35,000 per student per year over the decade.

★ In a case that pitted a professor's right to academic freedom against the right of the Catholic Church to decide who can teach its theology, a District of Columbia

Superior Court judge upheld in 1989 the right of Catholic University to bar the Rev. Charles E. Curran, a tenured professor, from teaching theology at the university.

★ The Library of Congress, in Washington, has more volumes—22 million—than any other library in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. First called Georgetown College, it became a university in 1815 when it received the first university charter granted by the federal government. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the unification of the North and South after the Civil War.

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Florida

THE BIGGEST ISSUE for higher education in Florida for the past decade is also the issue that poses the greatest challenge for the next one: growth.

Colleges and universities are struggling to keep up with the population boom, but many fear they will be deprived of the money they need unless state politicians shed their resistance to new taxes. Already, despite generous budget increases in recent years, the universities have been forced to turn away many highly qualified students for admission as freshmen or sophomores. That trend is expected to add to the enrollment pressures at the state's 28 community colleges.

The geographic pattern and ethnic mix of that growth also present some special problems for public higher education.

The oldest and largest public universities in Florida are in the northern part of the state. That has been a source of great irritation to political leaders in central and south Florida, who say the state is not doing enough to meet the demands of their swelling populations by helping to expand the newer institutions in their regions. The irritation is felt most keenly in southeast Florida.

Although the state Cabinet serves as the top education-policy-making body, members of the Florida Legislature are known for their readiness to become involved in higher-education matters.

Politics have also come into play over the state's much-debated basic-skills test, which is a prerequisite for graduation from a public community college or for enrollment in junior- or senior-level courses. Some higher-education and political leaders fear that when a new passing grade is instituted this year as scheduled, a disproportionate number of black and Hispanic students will fail.

Community-college leaders have been the most vocal opponents of the new cutoff scores. Officials at Miami-Dade Community College, which is known for its many programs for non-traditional students, have been especially worried.

The Legislature, meanwhile, has also been very supportive of important financial initiatives for new buildings and endowed professorships at the universities, which are critical if the system is to achieve the national reputation to which it aspires.

Such initiatives as the Eminent Scholars program, in which the state provides money based on the level of private contributions, have created some resentment among private colleges. Those institutions, most of which are young and have small endowments, say the aggressive, state-assisted fund raising by the public universities is cutting into their own efforts.

The Postsecondary Education Planning Commission is the state-wide coordinating board, but most power resides with the Legislature and the Board of Regents. There is also a State Board of Community Colleges, but the institutions are primarily run by their own boards of trustees. The Commissioner of

Education, an elected member of the Cabinet, has a seat on the Board of Regents and the community-college board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,535,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.7%
18 to 24	9.6%
25 to 34	15.6%
35 and older	52.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	13.8%
White	84.0%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	8.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.6%
At least 4 years of college	14.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,603

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	102,114
1999-2000 (estimate)	128,944

High-school dropout rate: 41.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Martinez (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Myrtle Bailey, State Capitol, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 488-4512

U.S. Senators: Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993; Connie Mack (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

8 Democrats, 10 Republicans,

1 vacancy

Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam Gibbons (D), Porter J. Goss (R), Bill Grant (R), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), Craig T. James (R), Harry Johnston (D), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Bill McCollum (R), Bill Nelson (D), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R), Lawrence J. Smith (D), Cliff Stearns (R), C.W. Bill Young (R)



Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 17 Republicans; House, 73 Democrats, 47 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	43
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	94

Vocational institutions: 373

Statewide coordinating board:

Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
Knott Building, Room 304
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:

Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
5005 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 33710
(813) 321-2258
George P. Russell, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,772
At private institutions	2,521

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.4%
At private institutions	51.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	24.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,552
At public 2-year institutions	\$31,066
At private 4-year institutions	\$32,121
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,980

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	150,916
At public 2-year institutions	254,376
At private 4-year institutions	80,590
At private 2-year institutions	4,082
Undergraduate	438,128
First-time freshmen	75,808
Graduate	44,604
Professional	7,232
Total	489,964

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	47.2%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 34.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	29,524
Bachelor's	31,430
Master's	9,044
Doctorate	1,109
Professional	2,105



Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	78.8%
Private institutions	21.2%
4-year institutions	46.1%
2-year institutions	53.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Miami-Dade Community College	66.0%
University of Florida	12.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Miami	27.8%
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	11.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 890 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 53% of Florida's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,055
At public 2-year institutions	\$608
At private 4-year institutions	\$1,367
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

New College of the University of South Florida, \$1,419

Most expensive private institution:

Rollins College, \$11,950

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,782,180,000
Private institutions	\$723,270,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,474,345,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$19,626,000;	
19,016 awards	
Non-need-based: \$29,204,000;	
21,036 awards	
Other: \$341,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus: Robert A. Bryan (interim), University of Florida: \$125,939 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$252,303,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.1%
State and local governments	5.3%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	28.7%
Other	6.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$27,682,000
GI Bill	\$42,926,000
Pell Grants	\$167,042,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Miami has a North-South Center, where research is done on relations between the United States and Latin America. The center has received \$1.8-million from the federal government for its "Info-South" data base, which includes abstracts of articles about Latin America from several hundred journals, newspapers, and magazines.

★ Miami-Dade Community College is believed to be the first community college to establish endowed chairs for its faculty members.

★ With 5,148 students from abroad, Miami-Dade Community College enrolls more foreign students than any other U.S. institution.

★ New College offers an intensive liberal-arts undergraduate education in which students work closely with faculty members in seminars and tutorials and do not receive grades. Located in Sarasota, the college was founded in 1960 as a private institution, but in 1975 became a unit of the public University of South Florida.

★ In 1924, under the leadership of professor Riley Jones, the Rollins College physics department established Central Florida's first radio station, WDBO—"Way Down By Orlando."

★ The Florida Sinkhole Research Institute is located at the University of Central Florida. Researchers there study ways for city planners, builders, and others to deal with sinkholes.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is, depending on whom you ask, either Florida State University, founded in 1851 as Seminary West of the Suwannee, or the University of Florida, founded in 1853. The seminary underwent dramatic changes in 1857, when it became Florida State and held its first college-level classes.

Georgia

GEOORGIA is home to some of the nation's finest black colleges, and they have been thriving in recent years.

Helped by major gifts and a rising applicant pool, private institutions such as Morehouse and Spelman Colleges have been gaining in national stature. With President Bush devoting much of his higher-education agenda to black colleges, these institutions are poised to take advantage of the attention. A particular high point was when the President tapped Louis W. Sullivan, president of the Morehouse School of Medicine, as Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Private higher education in the state is by no means limited to black colleges. Georgia is home to many small, church-related colleges. In addition, Emory University has nationally respected research programs and attracts much notice for the programs sponsored by the Jimmy Carter Presidential Library.

For public higher education, the

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$148,867,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$73,251,000
National Science Foundation	\$20,998,000
Department of Defense	\$18,728,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,063,000
Department of Energy	\$15,405,000

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	\$170,60,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	\$57,365,000
University of Florida	\$43,710,000
Florida State University	\$13,911,000

past few years have seen both successes and disappointments. Led by the Board of Regents, the governing and coordinating board for the state colleges, many of the institutions have raised admissions standards, attracted top faculty members, and started new research programs.

State financial support has been good, and a series of reforms for the state's public schools have produced students who are better prepared for college than many of their predecessors.

The last year, however, brought bad news for the regents. They lost a lengthy legal battle over whether presidential searches were covered by the state's open-records law. Despite protests that releasing information on the searches would discourage some people from applying, the courts ordered the system to make such materials available to the press.

Racial issues have also continued to be difficult for the university system. Although the Education Department this year declared that Georgia public colleges are no longer segregated, black students still do not enroll or graduate in proportion to the population as a whole.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,524,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 28.0%
18 to 24 11.5%
25 to 34 17.7%
35 and older 42.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.5%
Black 26.8%
White 72.3%
Other and unknown 0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 27.9%
At least 4 years of college 14.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,260

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 62,692
1999-2000 (estimate) 74,277

High-school dropout rate: 37.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joe Frank Harris (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nellie Hoenes, State Capitol, Room 111, Atlanta 30334; (404) 656-1713

U.S. Senators: Wyche Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; Sam Nunn (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

9 Democrats, 1 Republicans
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George (Buddy) Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), Ben Jones (D), John Lewis (D), Richard Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Robert Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 45 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 144 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 19
Public 2-year institutions 30

Private 4-year institutions 30
Private 2-year institutions 16
Total 95

Vocational institutions: 153

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Private Colleges
and Universities in Georgia
First Atlanta Tower, Suite 2129
Atlanta 30383
(404) 525-9831
Cheatham E. Hodges, Jr.,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Georgia Institute of Technology

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 6,296
At private institutions 1,982

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 62.2%
At private institutions 46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 30.1%
At private institutions 32.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$35,342
At public 2-year institutions \$28,241
At private 4-year institutions \$31,335
At private 2-year institutions \$21,329

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 124,991
At public 2-year institutions 49,364
At private 4-year institutions 41,651
At private 2-year institutions 8,060
Undergraduate 189,718
First-time freshmen 45,922
Graduate 26,911
Professional 7,437
Total 224,066

Enrollment highlights:

Women 53.1%
Full-time 68.2%
Minority 20.5%
Foreign 2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 29.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 6,732

Bachelor's 19,103
Master's 5,652
Doctorate 654
Professional 1,990

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 63.6%
Private institutions 36.4%
4-year institutions 78.4%
2-year institutions 21.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Georgia 6.6%
Georgia State University 19.3%

Continued on Page 41



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Georgia

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
 Emory University 9.9%
 Mercer University main campus 16.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 84% on the S.A.T., which was taken by 67% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
 At public 4-year institutions \$1,369
 At public 2-year institutions \$799
 At private 4-year institutions \$5,688
 At private 2-year institutions \$2,626

Most expensive public institution:
 Georgia Institute of Technology, \$1,971

Most expensive private institution:
 Emory University, \$12,410

Expenditures:
 Public institutions \$1,255,964,000
 Private institutions \$696,734,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$812,299,000
 Two-year change: Up 14%

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$68,381,000
 National Science Foundation \$11,917,000
 Department of Defense \$35,954,000
 Department of Agriculture \$7,562,000
 Department of Energy \$11,192,000

Largest endowment:
 Emory University \$772,655,000

Top fund raisers:
 Georgia Institute of Technology \$62,961,000
 Emory University \$48,121,000
 University of Georgia \$21,713,000

MISCELLANY

★ Spelman College in 1988 received a \$20-million gift from the comedian and television star Bill Cosby and his wife, Camille. The gift is believed to be the largest ever given to a predominantly black college and one of the largest gifts by any individual to a college.

★ The University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina each claims to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about the author of *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell.

Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching concluded that "the most urgent issues the University of Hawaii now confronts have more to do with substance than structure." The report suggested, for example, that the system develop a credit-transfer policy to make it easier for two-year-college students to complete their undergraduate studies at the four-year institutions.

The Governor of Hawaii, John Waihee, a Democrat, is a strong proponent of increasing higher-education financing. But he has told campus officials that they must constantly evaluate the need for and the value of existing programs, and use savings from cutbacks in their weaker academic areas to finance expansion in fields where they are most likely to excel.

The University of Hawaii, for instance, is known for its programs in marine biology and astronomy and is among the university systems most active in the growing "Pacific Rim" studies, which examine the culture, economies, and histories of the nations that border the Pacific Ocean.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,121,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:
 Up to 17 26.1%
 18 to 24 11.7%
 25 to 34 17.9%
 35 and older 44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
 American Indian 0.3%
 Asian 61.2%
 Black 1.8%
 White 34.4%
 Other and unknown 2.3%
 Hispanic (may be any race) 7.4%

Educational attainment of adults:
 At least 4 years of high school 73.8%
 At least 1 to 3 years of college 38.8%
 At least 4 years of college 20.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,753

New high-school graduates in:
 1989-90 (estimate) 12,264
 1989-2000 (estimate) 12,792

High-school dropout rate: 29.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser:
 Richard Kovaki, State Capitol, Honolulu 96813; (808) 548-6390

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993; Spark M. Matsunaga (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
 1 Democrat, 1 Republican
 Daniel K. Akaka (D), Patricia F. Saiki (R)

Legislature: Senate, 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 6 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
 Public 4-year institutions 3
 Public 2-year institutions 6
 Private 4-year institutions 5
 Private 2-year institutions 0
 Total 14

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
 University of Hawaii Board of Regents
 2444 Dole Street
 Honolulu 96822
 (808) 948-8207
 Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:
 None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
 None

Institutions under NCAA sanction:
 None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
 At public institutions 1,641
 At private institutions 126

Proportion with tenure:
 At public institutions 67.3%
 At private institutions 28.2%

Proportion who are women:
 At public institutions 28.5%
 At private institutions 34.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:
 At public 4-year institutions \$38,449
 At public 2-year institutions \$31,526
 At private 4-year institutions \$22,900
 At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
 At public 4-year institutions 22,404
 At public 2-year institutions 20,342
 At private 4-year institutions 9,545
 At private 2-year institutions 0
 Undergraduate 47,100
 First-time freshmen 8,427
 Graduate 4,716
 Professional 475
 Total 52,291

Enrollment highlights:
 Women 52.7%
 Full-time 56.5%
 Minority 69.1%
 Foreign 3.9%
 10-year change in total enrollment Up 11.2%

Degrees awarded:
 Associate 2,350
 Bachelor's 3,701
 Master's 925
 Doctorate 145
 Professional 137

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Hawaii; 83% of all Hawaii residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
 Public institutions 91.0%
 Private institutions 9.0%
 4-year institutions 56.7%
 2-year institutions 43.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
 University of Hawaii at Manoa 73.7%
 Leeward Community College 76.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
 Hawaii Pacific College 34.9%
 Chaminade University of Honolulu 38.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 888 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 53% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
 At public 4-year institutions \$972
 At public 2-year institutions \$281

At private 4-year institutions \$3,020
 At private 2-year institutions n/a

Most expensive public institution:
 University of Hawaii at Manoa, \$1,327

Most expensive private institution:
 Hawaii Loa College, \$7,300

Expenditures:
 Public institutions \$312,248,000
 Private institutions \$20,964,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$274,233,000
 Two-year change: Up 24%

State spending on student aid:
 Need-based: \$598,000; 700 awards
 Non-need-based: None
 Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
 Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: \$95,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$57,345,000

Sources:
 Federal government 60.1%
 State and local governments 33.7%
 Industry 3.5%
 The institution itself 4.5%
 Other 1.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$8,828,000
 GI Bill \$5,644,000
 Pell Grants \$6,071,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$39,558,000

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$6,543,000
 National Science Foundation \$8,809,000
 Department of Defense \$1,552,000
 Department of Agriculture \$3,895,000
 Department of Energy \$1,336,000

Largest endowment:
 University of Hawaii \$42,514,000

Top fund raisers:
 University of Hawaii \$8,755,000
 Hawaii Pacific College \$846,000
 Chaminade University of Honolulu \$530,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Polynesian Cultural Center in Oahu, a showcase for the traditional arts and crafts and songs and dances of the Pacific region, was started by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to preserve the cultural heritage of Polynesia and to provide jobs for students on the Hawaii campus of Brigham Young University. Students employed at the tourist attraction work as guides, musicians, and gardeners, among other occupations.

★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

★ The summit of Mauna Kea, the biggest mountain on the largest island of the Hawaiian chain, is considered by many astronomers to be

Continued on Following Page



State spending on student aid:
 Need-based: \$5,020,000; 14,141 awards
 Non-need-based: \$14,200,000;
 15,510 awards
 Other: \$1,490,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
 Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: \$126,750 from state plus \$16,000 from private donations (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$324,160,000

Sources:
 Federal government 46.1%
 State and local governments 12.2%
 Industry 10.4%
 The institution itself 28.4%
 Other 2.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$27,834,000
 GI Bill \$24,121,000
 Pell Grants \$66,558,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$144,144,000

★ Apple Macintosh computers, printers, and software have been placed in the dormitory rooms of all Wesleyan College freshmen this year. By 1992, all full-time students will be supplied with computers.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

HAWAII's unique geography and ethnic make-up have made higher education's task especially challenging here, as colleges and universities seek to make good use of their Pacific island locale.

In recent months, educators have debated the structure of public higher education. The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii System serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education in the state, including six community colleges. (Some had suggested that the community colleges become a separate system.)

But a study by the Carnegie

Hawaii

CONTINUED

the best site in the world for ground-based telescopes. The University of Hawaii manages the site's scientific facilities, which are used by astronomers from Britain, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States, among other countries.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Idaho

IDAHO had a university before it became a state, and Gov. Cecil D. Andrus says that "should tell us a great deal about the importance Idahoans always have attached to education."

In recent years, however, residents have been struggling to balance the financial demands of the flagship campus, the University of Idaho in Moscow, and the needs of other public institutions, particularly Boise State University in the capital.

The debate has taken on new urgency because of serious weaknesses in the three mainstays of Idaho's economy—mining, timber, and agriculture. The colleges are trying to maintain quality programs under uncertain financial conditions that have led to concern that some institutions would lose their accreditation.

Higher education's share of the state budget has dropped to 14.9 per cent for the fiscal year 1990, from 18 per cent in 1978.

Both the Governor and key legislators have been pushing for more funds for Idaho colleges. Higher-education officials have welcomed the attention, but they have sometimes been caught in the middle of debates between Governor Andrus, a Democrat, and the Republican-controlled Legislature about which branch of government was doing more for education.

Idaho has one board for coordinating and governing all levels of education. It is called the State Board of Education when it is dealing with elementary and secondary schools and the Board of Regents when dealing with colleges and universities.

State lawmakers recently expanded the authority of the board's executive director to include a role in the evaluation, hiring, and firing of university presidents.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,013,000 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 30.3%
18 to 24 10.4%
25 to 34 16.8%
35 and older 42.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 1.1%
Asian 0.7%
Black 0.3%
White 95.8%
Other and unknown 2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 3.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 37.2%
At least 4 years of college 15.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,665

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 12,030
1999-2000 (estimate) 11,554

High-school dropout rate: 21.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Alice Koskela, State House, Boise 83720; (208) 334-2100

U. S. Senators: James A. McClure (R), term ends 1991; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U. S. Representatives: 1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Larry E. Craig (R), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 23 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 4
Public 2-year institutions 2
Private 4-year institutions 3
Private 2-year institutions 2

Total 11

Vocational institutions: 42

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, executive director for higher education

Private-college association: None

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,235
At private institutions 65

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 66.8%
At private institutions 3.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 22.3%
At private institutions 15.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$31,846
At public 2-year institutions \$27,348
At private 4-year institutions \$25,966
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 29,781
At public 2-year institutions 5,010
At private 4-year institutions 2,397
At private 2-year institutions 8,379
Undergraduate 39,906
First-time freshmen 9,863
Graduate 5,365
Professional 296
Total 45,567

Enrollment highlights:

Women 52.8%
Full-time 67.5%
Minority 4.3%
Foreign 1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 13.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 2,297
Bachelor's 3,035
Master's 722
Doctorate 47
Professional 68

Residence of new students: State residents make up 65% of all new college students enrolled in Idaho; 73% of all Idaho residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 87.0%
Private institutions 13.0%
4-year institutions 75.9%
2-year institutions 24.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Boise State University 4.5%
University of Idaho 3.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Ricks College 2.4%
College of Idaho 2.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 57% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,036
At public 2-year institutions \$690
At private 4-year institutions \$5,774
At private 2-year institutions \$582

Most expensive public institution:

Boise State University, \$1,224

Most expensive private institution:

College of Idaho, \$8,200

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$238,438,000
Private institutions \$49,768,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$144,987,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$494,000; 902 awards
Non-need-based: \$114,000; 76 awards
Other: \$16,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

John H. Keiser, Boise State University: \$84,905 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$24,779,000

Sources:

Federal government 36.3%
State and local governments 33.6%
Industry 11.7%
The institution itself 17.9%
Other 0.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$8,613,000
GI Bill \$4,532,000
Pell Grants \$19,375,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$7,153,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services \$519,000
National Science Foundation \$719,000

Department of Defense \$90,000
Department of Agriculture \$3,700,000
Department of Energy \$117,000

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho \$26,310,000

Top fund raisers:

College of Idaho \$6,880,000
Boise State University \$3,299,000
Northwest Nazarene College \$2,007,000

MISCELLANY

★ The new president of the University of Idaho is Elisabeth Ann Zinser, who served 36 tumultuous hours as president of Gallaudet University in March 1988 before stepping aside for the university's first deaf president.



★ Student-body presidents from Idaho's public institutions last year made a television commercial urging high-school students to go to college in the state. The 30-second advertisement, aimed at reducing the "brain drain" of talented seniors, was aired during the college basketball season.

★ Boise State University, located near the canyon that is home to the nation's largest population of birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

HIGHER-EDUCATION officials in Illinois were jubilant after a change of heart by the legislator who for two years had blocked their efforts to get taxes raised to augment their budgets.

The legislator, Speaker of the House Michael J. Madigan, a Democrat, sponsored a bill to institute a temporary increase in the state income-tax rate that would give higher education 17 per cent more money this year than it received in fiscal 1989.

Mr. Madigan had repeatedly blocked efforts by Gov. James R. Thompson, a Republican, to raise taxes and designate a large share of the new revenue for education. Many political observers said a key factor in the Speaker's switch was the election of Richard M. Daley as Mayor of Chicago.

Mr. Daley has emerged as an extremely powerful politician whose city and its public schools desperately need more financial assistance from the state. The new push to help Chicago reportedly increased the pressure on Mr. Madigan to support the tax increase.

Despite the generally frugal years preceding the tax increase, Illinois has a history of strong support for higher education. The flagship campus, the University of Illi-

nois at Urbana-Champaign, is considered to be among the top public universities in the nation. It regularly wins major federal research projects and is the home of the National Center for Supercomputer Applications.

The strength of the university, along with the fame of private institutions, like Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, made the state a leading, but unsuccessful, candidate to become the site of the Superconducting Supercollider.

The higher-education systems in Illinois are governed in a highly decentralized manner, with a coordinating board supervising five governing boards. Public universities are spread throughout the state, and citizens are tough advocates for their local institutions.

In recent years, Illinois colleges and universities have been paying more attention to attracting minority students to their campuses and to working with the public schools.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,599,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.9%
18 to 24 10.8%
25 to 34 17.9%
35 and older 45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.5%
Black 14.7%
White 81.1%
Other and unknown 2.6%
Hispanic (may be any race) 5.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 31.4%
At least 4 years of college 16.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,575

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 124,290
1999-2000 (estimate) 116,680

High-school dropout rate: 24.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James R. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Gail Lieberman, 2% State House, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-4921

U. S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1991

U. S. Representatives:

14 Democrats, 8 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Harris W. Fawell (R), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Edward R. Madigan (R), Lynn Martin (R), Robert H. Michel (R), John Edward Porter (R), Glenn Poshard (D), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), George E. Sangmeister (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 67 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 12
Public 2-year institutions 47

Private 4-year institutions	91
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	166

Vocational institutions: 443

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner, executive director

Private-college association:

Federation of Independent Illinois
Colleges and Universities
Myers Building, Suite 506
One West Old Capitol Plaza
Springfield 62701
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Illinois College of Optometry

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 65% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,708
At public 2-year institutions	\$866

At private 4-year institutions	\$6,560
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,614

Most expensive public institution:

University of Illinois
at Urbana-Champaign, \$2,788

Most expensive private institution:

University of Chicago, \$14,025

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$2,571,409,000
Private institutions	\$2,722,294,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,399,444,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$147,303,000;	
102,020 awards	
Non-need-based: \$8,475,000;	
14,248 awards	
Other: \$3,658,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University
of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign:
\$130,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$498,221,000

Sources:	
Federal government	59.0%
State and local governments	6.1%
Industry	4.8%

The institution itself	23.6%
Other	6.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$60,485,000
GI Bill	\$22,512,000
Pell Grants	\$173,249,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$297,368,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$147,632,000
National Science Foundation	\$69,580,000
Department of Defense	\$28,686,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,997,000
Department of Energy	\$20,570,000

Largest endowment:

University of Chicago	\$897,826,000
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Top fund raisers:

Northwestern University	\$65,955,000
University of Chicago	\$63,714,000
University of Illinois	\$59,053,000

MISCELLANY

★ Graduating seniors at Northwestern University hold "Bullet Nights" at local bars each spring, with each "bullet"—the term students use to describe a rejection letter from an employer—being worth a free glass of beer.

★ Business students at the University of Chicago have developed a course that uses improvisational theater to help them enhance their leadership and interpersonal skills.

★ Roosevelt University received a \$2.75-million bequest from an

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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	13,074
At private institutions	6,197

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.2%
At private institutions	63.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	25.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,258
At public 2-year institutions	\$34,067
At private 4-year institutions	\$37,538
At private 2-year institutions	\$21,983

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	197,057
At public 2-year institutions	324,060
At private 4-year institutions	156,401
At private 2-year institutions	9,436
Undergraduate	587,099
First-time freshmen	109,599
Graduate	82,833
Professional	17,022
Total	686,954

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	50.4%
Minority	22.8%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	23,913
Bachelor's	47,387
Master's	17,075
Doctorate	2,062
Professional	4,429

Residence of new students: State residents make up 88% of all new college students enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.6%
Private institutions	18.4%
4-year institutions	37.3%
2-year institutions	62.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Illinois	
at Urbana-Champaign	11.4%
University of Illinois at Chicago	28.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northwestern University	14.2%
Loyola University of Chicago	20.2%

Why join a Fraternity that won't let you threaten or torture your brothers?

Illinois

CONTINUED

alumnus who stipulated that the money be spent only on social and recreational amenities for students. Officials plan to use the gift to build a new gym, renovate student lounges, and create a fund for student activities.

★ The University of Chicago's Committee on Social Thought is an interdisciplinary humanities department that is home to the novelist Saul Bellow and Allan Bloom, the higher-education critic and classics scholar. The "Chicago school" of economics has spread the ideas of the free-market theorist Milton Friedman.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

INCREASING the low college-going rates that are commonly found in rust-belt states is a top priority for Indiana's new Governor, Evan Bayh.

Governor Bayh, born in 1955, is one of the nation's youngest state executives, and when he took office in January 1989 he became the first Democrat to be Governor in the Hoosier State in 24 years.

Like the governors of other rust-belt states, he says the state's economic health is linked to higher education and has called for increased financing for the state's colleges and universities and greater attempts to attract minority and non-traditional students.

Although Indiana has many respected public universities, college-attendance rates historically have lagged behind those of other states. In northern Indiana, in particular, the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, and residents did not need a college degree to find well-paying jobs.

But declines in the auto industry have changed that picture in recent years, and state officials have been trying to encourage more people to attend college. Institutions are designing recruitment programs for ninth-graders and working with secondary-school systems to help students get any remedial help they may need.

The Commission for Higher Education, the statewide coordinating board, is responsible for planning and reviewing budgets and academic programs. The seven public systems are governed by individual boards.

The University of Notre Dame, one of the nation's premier Roman Catholic institutions, is influential in the state and in the country.

The "Win One for the Gipper" legend in college athletics was born in Indiana under the great Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. The state's enthusiasm for

sports endures today, centering on the Indiana University basketball teams coached by Bobby Knight. While Mr. Knight is extremely popular in Indiana, some higher-education officials worry that his tremendous influence in the state distorts the university's academic priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,542,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	7.6%

White	91.2%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,924

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	67,281
1999-2000 (estimate)	61,124

High-school dropout rate: 26.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Evan Bayh (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:

Marc Reddick, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 232-6109

U.S. Senators: Dan Coats (R), term ends 1990; Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

7 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), John Hiler (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Jill L. Long (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 50 Democrats, 50 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15

Private 4-year institutions	38
Private 2-year institutions	11

Total 78

Vocational institutions: 168

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde R. Ingle, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:

Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225
(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Theological Seminary

because ALL oppose

Hazing has no place in the fraternity experience.

It is a dangerous form of intimidation that makes a mockery of the whole concept of fraternal love. It does not strengthen bonds of friendship. It does not demonstrate leadership. It does not prove an individual's superior qualifications in any way.

We, the men's general fraternities united in the National Interfraternity Conference, are dedicated and determined to deal with hazing.

We stand united in our affirmation of basic standards of human behavior.

We instill the principles of diligence, honor, integrity, virtue, duty and respect for human dignity.

Consider these facts:

- Hazing is a criminal act in more than 30 states yet during the past decade more than 40 students have died in hazing-related tragedies.
- College students continue to be crippled and injured every year by ill-conceived and illegal hazing in a variety of student organizations.
- Although hazing has been actively discouraged by national fraternities for decades, highly-publicized, isolated incidents consistently diminish or destroy the value of worthwhile, positive and beneficial fraternity activities across the nation.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None**FACULTY MEMBERS****Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions 6,765
At private institutions 2,522

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 65.7%
At private institutions 62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 37.1%
At private institutions 49%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$17,748
At public 2-year institutions \$22,753
At private 4-year institutions \$34,277
At private 2-year institutions \$23,628

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions 166,736
At public 2-year institutions 34,721
At private 4-year institutions 51,397
At private 2-year institutions 3,410
Undergraduate 221,107
First-time freshmen 50,420
Graduate 29,845
Professional 5,312
Total 256,264

Enrollment highlights:

Women 51.6%
Full-time 64.0%
Minority 8.3%
Foreign 2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 13.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 8,681
Bachelor's 26,623

Master's 6,943
Doctorate 967
Professional 1,518

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Indiana; 85% of all Indiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 80.9%
Private institutions 19.1%
4-year institutions 78.1%
2-year institutions 21.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Purdue University main campus 6.6%
Indiana University at Bloomington 6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Notre Dame 8.0%
Valparaiso University 3.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 870 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 59% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions \$1,627
At public 2-year institutions \$1,211
At private 4-year institutions \$6,762
At private 2-year institutions \$3,800

Most expensive public institution:

Indiana University at Bloomington, \$2,183

Most expensive private institution:

Earlham College, \$11,610

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$1,602,203,000
Private institutions \$530,163,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$755,614,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$51,654,000;
35,984 awards
Non-need-based: \$408,000; 815 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: \$150,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$188,085,000

Sources:
Federal government 59.2%
State and local governments 8.4%
Industry 9.1%
The institution itself 20.0%
Other 3.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$21,676,000
GI Bill \$13,341,000
Pell Grants \$86,243,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$111,289,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services \$47,169,000
National Science Foundation \$24,816,000
Department of Defense \$12,681,000
Department of Agriculture \$5,928,000
Department of Energy \$13,816,000

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame \$463,502,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Notre Dame \$44,738,000
Indiana University \$37,018,000
Purdue University \$22,082,000

MISCELLANY

★ De Pauw University, Vice-President Quayle's alma mater, was swamped with requests for information about his academic performance when the Republicans nominated then-Senator Quayle to run for Vice-President. The university did not release the information, although several professors said they did not remember Mr. Quayle as having been an outstanding student.

★ On the day Dan Quayle was officially elected Vice-President by the Electoral College, he was re-elected to the Board of Trustees of Franklin College of Indiana. A college official said Mr. Quayle "understood the importance of the private sector in higher education."

★ Muncie, known as "Middle-town" to scholars seeking truths about Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in great depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 30's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's. Ball State University figured prominently in those studies.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

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- *Hazing — which fraternities define as any action or situation intended to produce mental or physical harassment, embarrassment or ridicule — is ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN.*
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- *We are developing new and innovative ways to provide positive membership education to our members — not just education for new members, but ongoing personal development programs for members throughout their college career.*
- *Our educational programs, by which we encourage sound moral precepts and the highest standards of constructive social responsibility, are designed to inspire respect for individuals and their personal worth as human beings; they emphasize the negative and degrading impact of hazing on the perpetrators and the group.*

Violation of our standards leads to swift and certain sanctions: ranging from directives to probation to suspension to expulsion — even to revocation of charter and dissolution of chapter. We're serious about hazing and we think you ought to know it.

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Iowa

HIGHER EDUCATION in Iowa believes many of the stereotypes of farm states.

The Iowa Writer's Workshop, for example, is a nationally known program at the University of Iowa that competes with New York City as a mecca for aspiring authors. High-technology research programs are also prominent at the university and at Iowa State University. And the public schools in the state rank high in the quality of graduates they produce.

At the same time, however, Iowa college officials would have a hard time forgetting that agriculture is the state's dominant industry. Research on agriculture is well financed and closely watched by state officials and farm-lobby organizations. And Iowa's overall prosperity, which largely determines higher-education budgets, is based on the farm economy.

After a major slump in that economy during the mid-1980's, Iowa is now on the rebound, and financial support for higher education is on the rise.

Public higher education in Iowa operates on two levels. The Board of Regents runs the three public universities, and the State Board of Education governs community colleges, which in Iowa are called "area colleges."

In the past year, public higher education has been the subject of a major political debate in Iowa. The most bitterly debated questions involve how the state can eliminate academic programs that may no longer be needed. Although all sides agree some programs should be cut, no campus or department is volunteering to be the first to go.

Gov. Terry E. Branstad, a Republican, and the Democratic-controlled General Assembly are at odds on the issue, and both have commissioned studies and reports to back up their views.

Private higher education is highly important in Iowa. The state does not have public four-year liberal-arts colleges, so that type of education is available only from private institutions. Coe, Cornell, and Grinnell Colleges are typical of the relatively small private colleges that are located throughout the state. Because of the role of such colleges, their students are eligible for student-aid grants from the state that are unusually high for the Midwestern region.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,780,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	46.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	1.4%
White	97.5%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,662

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	34,185
1999-2000 (estimate)	32,514

High-school dropout rate: 13.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Phillip Dunshee, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Neal Smith (D), Thomas J. Tauke (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	36
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	65

Vocational institutions: 96

Statewide coordinating boards:

State Board of Regents
East 12th and Grand
Old Historical Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive director

Department of Education

Bureau of Area Colleges
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-8260
Robert B. Yeager, chief

Private-college association:

Iowa Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
Equitable Building, Suite 307
604 Locust Street
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John V. Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:

University of Osteopathic Medicine
and Health Sciences

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,128
At private institutions	2,033

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.4%
At private institutions	59.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.4%
At private institutions	26.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,162
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,720
At private 4-year institutions	\$28,451
At private 2-year institutions	\$22,632

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	69,335
At public 2-year institutions	42,672
At private 4-year institutions	42,898
At private 2-year institutions	3,325

Undergraduate	135,016
First-time freshmen	35,439
Graduate	17,120
Professional	6,094
Total	158,230

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.8%
Full-time	72.7%
Minority	4.4%
Foreign	4.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 25.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,236
Bachelor's	16,450
Master's	2,775
Doctorate	608
Professional	1,315

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in Iowa; 84% of all Iowa residents who attend college do so in their home state.



Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	71.4%
Private institutions	28.6%

4-year institutions	71.5%
2-year institutions	28.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Iowa	5.1%
Iowa State University	4.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Drake University	4.2%
Buena Vista College	1.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 63% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,385
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,057
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,847
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,180

Most expensive public institutions:

Iowa State University
and University of Iowa, \$1,826

Most expensive private institution:

Grinnell College, \$11,708

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,092,542,000
Private institutions	\$353,753,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$478,991,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$30,915,000;
20,291 awards
Non-need-based: \$450,000;
3,750 awards
Other: \$21,551,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings, III, University
of Iowa: \$154,440 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$157,482,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.8%
State and local governments	10.6%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	31.5%
Other	5.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$18,684,000
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dairy lobby by suggesting that the federal government could save money by using margarine instead of butter. He went on to teach economics at the University of Chicago, where, in 1979, he won the Nobel Prize in economics.

★ All undergraduates at Buena Vista College must attend at least 20 cultural events and lectures each year. Among the offerings: the Vienna Boys' Choir, New Orleans jazz, and flamenco guitar.

★ The University of Northern Iowa has created a Center for Minorities in Education in an effort to attract more minority students to its teacher-education program.

★ The Herbert Hoover Library, which contains most of the late President's papers, is located in West Branch.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

Kansas

LIKE that of other farm states, the economy of Kansas has been hard hit in recent years, leading to many budget cuts for higher education. Education, however, is usually a major issue in this populist state, and Gov. Mike Hayden, a Republican, is trying to restore those cuts through his Margin of Excellence Partnership. Kansas embarked on the three-year partnership to increase the salaries of faculty members at the state's universities and to improve research and library facilities.

The Kansas Board of Regents received full financing for the first and second years of the program, but some people fear that a weakened farm economy and budgetary constraints could make full financing difficult in 1990.

Lawmakers rejected an attempt to bring Washburn University, which is financed by the City of Topeka and governed by a locally elected board, into the state regents' system because the Legislature did not want to increase substantially its financial commitment to the institution. The Legislature compromised by increasing the state's contribution to the university by \$1.2-million.

The Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all of higher education in the state and as the governing board for the six state universities and the two-year technical institute.

Community colleges are governed by local boards, under the supervision of the State Department of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,485,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	45.5%

Continued on Page 51

Sources and notes
appear on Page 96

Kansas

CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.7%
Black	5.3%
White	91.8%
Other and unknown	1.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,759

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	26,987
1999-2000 (estimate)	31,044

High-school dropout rate: 17.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mike Hayden (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Denise C. Apt, State Capitol, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-7108

U. S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R), term ends 1991

U. S. Representatives: 2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D), Bob Whittaker (R)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 67 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	54

Vocational institutions: 91

Statewide coordinating board:

Kansas Board of Regents
400 S.W. 8th Street, Suite 609
Capitol Tower
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:

Kansas Independent
College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
700 Kansas Avenue
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Kansas

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,448
At private institutions	738

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.6%
At private institutions	38.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	30.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$32,885
At public 2-year institutions	\$27,594

At private 4-year institutions	\$22,135
At private 2-year institutions	\$17,151

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	85,846
At public 2-year institutions	47,537
At private 4-year institutions	11,809
At private 2-year institutions	1,247
Undergraduate	125,625
First-time freshmen	26,506
Graduate	18,595
Professional	2,219
Total	146,439

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.5%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	8.9%
Foreign	3.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 14.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,374
Bachelor's	11,714
Master's	2,986
Doctorate	389
Professional	655

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Kansas; 87% of all Kansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.8%
Private institutions	13.2%
4-year institutions	58.1%
2-year institutions	41.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kansas	6.3%
Kansas State University	6.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Mid-America Nazarene College	2.3%
Friends University	5.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 66% of Kansas's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	\$537
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,121
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,461



Most expensive public institution: Washburn University of Topeka, \$2,278

Most expensive private institution: Friends University, \$6,432

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$848,602,000
Private institutions	\$105,193,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$382,326,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,680,000; 4,850 awards
Non-need-based: \$25,000; 100 awards
Other: \$326,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas:
\$124,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	39.8%
State and local governments ..	21.3%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	29.4%
Other	3.7%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$14,386,000
GI Bill	\$9,833,000
Pell Grants	\$50,266,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$16,808,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,406,000
Department of Defense	\$2,117,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,717,000
Department of Energy	\$1,661,000

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	\$172,342,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	\$17,467,000
Kansas State University	\$12,849,000
Washburn University of Topeka	\$4,118,000

MISCELLANY

★ Emporia State University and the town of Emporia are raising money to create a National Teachers Hall of Fame. The facility, which would be adjacent to a one-room rural schoolhouse on the university campus, would include a museum of American education and a conference and study center.

★ Bethel College operates a mail-order business that sells about 10,000 8-ounce bags of wheat stems each year to people who weave the material into wreaths and other decorative items.

★ The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library is located in Abilene.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Kansas is Highland Community College, which was chartered in 1857. The oldest four-year university in the state is Baker University, a United Methodist institution, which received its charter just three days after Highland did.

Kentucky

EFFORTS to enhance Kentucky's higher-education system ran into an unusual stumbling block in 1989 when members of the General Assembly's Tobacco Task Force threatened the University of Louisville with fiscal reprisals for adopting a policy to limit smoking on the campus.

Characterizing it as an attempt "to bite the hand that feeds them," lawmakers said that Louisville or any other public institution that enacted such restrictions would feel their wrath in 1990 when the biennial budget is drafted.

When the public huffing and puffing has ended, educators hope that their campaign to improve the quality of higher education in the Bluegrass State can get back on track. In the mid-1980's, scores of new laws were passed to improve academic quality, and the business community rallied around efforts on behalf of the state's public schools, colleges, and universities.

But more recently, a relatively stagnant economy, a resurgence of the state's conservative tradition, and strong anti-tax sentiment have combined to create a difficult situation for education at all levels.

Under Gov. Wallace G. Wilkinson, a Democrat, money has been tight. Business groups continue to be active, but their successes now are not in winning major budget increases, but in limiting budget cuts.

The governance structure in the state is somewhat unusual. The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board. Another board governs the University of Kentucky and all of the state's community colleges, while each of seven other boards governs one institution.

Racial issues have long polarized Kentucky politics and education. The state's court-ordered desegregation plan for higher education

Continued on Following Page

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Kentucky

CONTINUED

has expired, and the Education Department is currently evaluating Kentucky's progress on that front. Black students have long complained of unfair treatment and a hostile environment at the predominantly white campuses, while supporters of Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, have accused state officials of failing to provide them with adequate funds.

Private higher education in Kentucky is dominated by relatively small liberal-arts colleges, many of which are affiliated with religious groups.

One aspect of higher education that has united Kentucky for years—the University of Kentucky basketball team—has brought controversy to the state recently. The team was penalized by the National Collegiate Athletic Association for numerous rules violations and was placed on three years' probation.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,742,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%

Black	7.1%
White	92.3%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,822

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	41,345
1999-2000 (estimate)	40,317

High-school dropout rate: 32.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace G. Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:

Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 107, Frankfort 40601, (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	14

Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	60

Vocational institutions: 138

Statewide coordinating board:

Council on Higher Education
West Frankfort Office Complex
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553

Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:

Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
Box 668
Danville 40422
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Murray State University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Eastern Kentucky University,
University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,602
At private institutions	1,160

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.3%
At private institutions	54.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	36.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$32,950
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,083
At private 4-year institutions	\$25,925
At private 2-year institutions	\$18,715

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,857
At public 2-year institutions	28,162
At private 4-year institutions	23,236
At private 2-year institutions	8,096
Undergraduate	131,422
First-time freshmen	28,156
Graduate	17,445
Professional	4,484
Total	153,351

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.7%
Full-time	63.6%
Minority	7.2%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,196
Bachelor's	11,708
Master's	3,261
Doctorate	281
Professional	1,144

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Kentucky; 87% of all Kentucky residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	69.6%
2-year institutions	30.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kentucky	5.0%
University of Louisville	10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bellarmine College	2.0%
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	4.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,152
At public 2-year institutions	\$540
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,868
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,126

Most expensive public institution:

University of Kentucky, \$1,560

Most expensive private institution:

Centre College of Kentucky, \$8,665

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$898,718,000
Private institutions	\$194,873,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$518,361,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$13,190,000;
21,185 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

David P. Roselle, University of Kentucky: \$130,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$78,008,000

Sources:
Federal government 39.5%

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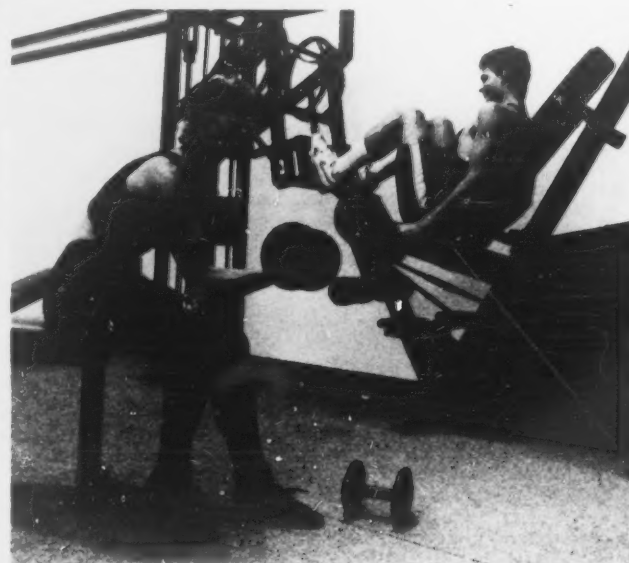
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State and local governments	13.9%
Industry	8.6%
The institution itself	34.0%
Other	4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$45,944,000
GI Bill	\$11,080,000
Pell Grants	\$70,319,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$30,801,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$17,226,000
National Science Foundation	\$2,587,000
Department of Defense	\$959,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,627,000
Department of Energy	\$1,128,000

Largest endowment:

Berea College	\$219,880,000
---------------	---------------

Top fund raisers:

University of Kentucky	\$18,167,000
Berea College	\$10,512,000
University of Louisville	\$8,296,000

MISCELLANY

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ H. Charles Grawemeyer, an alumnus and benefactor of the University of Louisville, has established annual cash prizes of \$150,000 each to recognize outstanding ideas of benefit to humanity. Known as the University of Louisville Grawemeyer Awards, the prizes have been awarded in three fields: education, music composition, and "improving world order." In the future, prizes will also be given in psychology and religion.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. It has operated since as a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

WHAT was a difficult year for college officials became even more complicated in August 1989 when the U.S. Supreme Court delayed a sweeping reorganization of Louisiana public higher education, pending an appeal of a district court's order requiring the changes as part of a desegregation plan.

The legality of Louisiana's higher-education system has been challenged by civil-rights groups and the federal government since 1970. The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana ruled last year that the system was illegally segregated by race and appointed Paul R. Verkuil, president of the College of William and Mary, to devise a plan to end the segregation.

In July the district court issued an order that incorporated most of the recommendations by Mr. Verkuil, which mirrored a plan sup-

ported by Gov. Buddy Roemer, a Democrat.

The order also required the elimination of the state coordinating board and the three higher-education-system boards. They would be replaced with a single governing board.

Officials at the Southern University System, the only public black-college system in the nation, were highly critical of the court order, saying it would allow the new board to ignore the interests of black students. The system's alumni association is financing an appeal to block the desegregation plan from going forward.

The uncertainty created by the court battle over the desegregation plan followed an arduous legislative session during which the Governor proposed closing half of the

state's public institutions to balance the state budget.

State officials here have been grappling with perennial budget crises for most of the decade because of the decline of the oil industry and strong opposition to taxes by Louisiana voters.

When Louisiana voters in May rejected a tax-reform package proposed by Governor Roemer, he said he would be forced to make deep budget cuts in state services. Higher-education officials accurately predicted that his worst-case scenario would not come to pass, but they still had to deal with reduced financing and a rapid departure of top faculty members who had had to live with small or no salary increases in recent years.

Another major higher-education issue in Louisiana is admissions

standards. The state's strong populist tradition has led most public colleges to operate on an open-admissions basis, but the desegregation order also requires that admission standards be introduced at the state's four-year institutions and at the flagship campus, Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge.

Although the vast majority of Louisiana students attend public colleges, the state has some prestigious private institutions of higher learning, which exert considerable political influence. Tulane University has long been regarded as a leader, and Dillard and Xavier Universities are respected private black colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,510,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.4%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	18.8%
35 and older	40.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.4%
White	69.3%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,292

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	44,190
1999-2000 (estimate)	49,973

Continued on Following Page

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Louisiana

CONTINUED

High-school dropout rate: 39.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stephanie Desselle, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-0908

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 34 Democrats, 5 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 14
Public 2-year institutions 6

Private 4-year institutions 10
Private 2-year institutions 4

Total 34

Vocational institutions: 216

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sally Clausen, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:

Louisiana Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:

Grambling State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 6,086
At private institutions 991

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 57.9%
At private institutions 58.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 31.4%
At private institutions 28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$29,963
At public 2-year institutions \$25,636
At private 4-year institutions \$34,227
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 134,148
At public 2-year institutions 14,344
At private 4-year institutions 23,596
At private 2-year institutions 1,141

Undergraduate 147,524
First-time freshmen 30,631
Graduate 20,239
Professional 5,466
Total 173,229

Enrollment highlights:

Women 53.7%
Full-time 73.0%
Minority 27.6%
Foreign 3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 12.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 2,603
Bachelor's 16,221
Master's 3,972
Doctorate 301
Professional 1,392

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Louisiana; 88% of all Louisiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 85.1%
Private institutions 14.9%
4-year institutions 87.9%
2-year institutions 12.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Louisiana State University 10.8%
University of New Orleans 23.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Tulane University 13.4%
Loyola University 19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 65% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,341
At public 2-year institutions \$619
At private 4-year institutions \$6,812
At private 2-year institutions n/a

Most expensive public institution:

Louisiana State University Medical Center, \$2,209

Most expensive private institution:

Tulane University, \$14,230

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$1,039,177,000
Private institutions \$353,433,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$483,034,000

Two-year change: Down 3%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,964,000; 3,987 awards
Non-need-based: \$714,000;
1,668 awards
Other: \$6,510,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Davis, Louisiana State University: \$115,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$148,563,000

Sources:

Federal government 36.6%
State and local governments 21.4%
Industry 4.8%
The institution itself 28.7%
Other 8.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$15,983,000
GI Bill \$14,809,000
Pell Grants \$115,983,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$59,799,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services \$38,613,000
National Science Foundation \$4,028,000
Department of Defense \$3,047,000
Department of Agriculture \$5,130,000
Department of Energy \$1,624,000

Largest endowment:

Tulane University \$197,099,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University \$25,712,000
Xavier University of Louisiana \$4,476,000
Dillard University \$2,251,000

MISCELLANY

★ Only one-third of the undergraduates attending public colleges in the state graduate within six years, compared with a national average of 45 per cent.

★ Xavier University of Louisiana is the only historically black Roman Catholic college in the country.

★ Tulane University, which suspended its men's basketball program because of a point-shaving and academic scandal in 1985, will begin playing the sport again this year.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

MAINE takes pride in being home to many private colleges. But at the same time, it ranks last among New England states in the proportion of residents who attend or graduate from college.

In part, that is because private liberal-arts institutions like Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges have drawn many of their students from a national pool.

To attract more Maine students to higher education, state officials have recently been pumping money into the seven-campus University of Maine System and state



scholarship programs. The university also is working to extend classes and educational resources to residents in outlying areas through a new Instructional Television System and an automated reference system that links all the library catalogs into a single network that can be tapped into by computer.

The Governor, Republican John R. McKernan, Jr., also has taken an interest in promoting higher education as a tool to improve the state's economy, which has flourished in the southern part of the state but has remained rather stagnant elsewhere.

The cost of attending college continues to be an issue. The strength of the state's private colleges has led Maine to offer generous student-aid programs, which have been closely watched by legislators.

Legislators have also recently cast a skeptical eye on the free-wheeling spending of campus "discretionary funds" by some public-college presidents. Maine officials also continue to grapple with the competition between the University of Southern Maine, a fast-growing institution in Portland, and the university system's flagship campus in Orono, where faculty members fear the growth at Southern Maine could come at the expense of their programs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,203,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.1%
18 to 24 11.0%
25 to 34 17.1%
35 and older 46.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.4%
Asian 0.3%
Black 0.3%
White 99.0%
Other and unknown 0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 0.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 68.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 29.4%
At least 4 years of college 14.4%

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Per-capita personal income: \$15,106

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 14,894
1999-2000 (estimate) 14,422

High-school dropout rate: 20.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sawin Millett, State House Station No. 1, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-3531

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1991; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Joseph E. Brennan (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 97 Democrats, 54 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 8
Public 2-year institutions 5
Private 4-year institutions 13
Private 2-year institutions 5
Total 31

Vocational institutions: 32

Statewide coordinating board:

University of Maine System
Board of Trustees
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association: None

Institution censured by the AAUP: Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,295
At private institutions 514

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 57.9%
At private institutions 47.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 27.6%
At private institutions 37.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$32,900
At public 2-year institutions \$24,710
At private 4-year institutions \$32,637
At private 2-year institutions \$24,664

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 29,887
At public 2-year institutions 5,272
At private 4-year institutions 11,437
At private 2-year institutions 958
Undergraduate 44,190
First-time freshmen 9,085
Graduate 2,818
Professional 546
Total 47,554

Enrollment highlights:

Women 56.3%
Full-time 60.5%
Minority 3.8%
Foreign 0.4%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 18.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 2,030
Bachelor's 5,122
Master's 503
Doctorate 25
Professional 163

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Maine; 75% of all Maine residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 25.3%
Private institutions 74.7%
4-year institutions 95.8%
2-year institutions 4.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maine 2.0%
University of Southern Maine 0.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Colby College 2.9%
Husson College 3.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 896 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 59% of Maine's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,561
At public 2-year institutions \$880
At private 4-year institutions \$9,032
At private 2-year institutions \$2,067

Most expensive public institution:

University of Maine, \$2,092

Most expensive private institution:

Colby College, \$14,120

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$216,737,000
Private institutions \$133,778,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$162,432,000

Two-year change: Up 29%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,411,000; 3,200 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Dale W. Lick, University of Maine: \$105,520 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$16,952,000

Sources:
Federal government 45.9%
State and local governments 1.9%

Industry 12.1%
The institution itself 33.9%
Other 6.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$9,574,000
GI Bill \$3,829,000
Pell Grants \$12,098,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$8,613,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$1,261,000
National Science Foundation \$980,000
Department of Defense \$2,059,000
Department of Agriculture \$2,611,000
Department of Energy \$315,000

Continued on Following Page

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Maine

CONTINUED

Largest endowment:
Bowdoin College \$133,639,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Maine \$9,806,000
Westbrook College \$7,834,000
Bowdoin College \$7,830,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1858, Bowdoin College bestowed an honorary degree upon Mississippi Sen. Jefferson Davis. When Davis assumed the Presidency of the Confederacy, the college was pressured to rescind the award. At the end of the Civil War, Davis lost his freedom and his citi-

zenship, but not his Bowdoin degree.

★ Westbrook College received about \$8.2-million from the 1987 sale of Vincent van Gogh's "Irises," which brought \$53.9-million at auction. John Whitney Payson, the philanthropist who sold the painting, had long planned to donate the work to the college, but said that tax-law changes and the painting's soaring value had made it impractical for him either to give away the art or to keep it.

★ Geronimo! To relieve the tension of finals week, a professor at the University of Maine, Sandra L. Caron, gathered her class in an open area on the campus, where a skydiver she had hired dropped in with her exam. "They were waiting, and all of a sudden this plane

came by," she said. "It was great."

★ The College of the Atlantic, a private institution in Bar Harbor that was established in 1969, offers a single degree program—in human ecology.

★ The University of Maine's two northernmost campuses, at Fort Kent and Presque Isle, enroll many students whose native language is French. They come from Quebec and parts of Maine with French-speaking populations.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Sources and notes
appear on Page 96

Maryland

PUBLIC higher education in Maryland is on a roll, although not without turbulence. After a grueling debate over the governance of the system last year, lawmakers and Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, have responded with two years of substantial increases in state support.

While a thriving economy has made those increases fiscally possible, many Maryland observers say the governance changes were necessary to make the increases politically feasible. The changes brought most of the state's public colleges and universities into the University of Maryland System, strengthened the coordinating board, and more clearly defined the role of campus presidents. Community colleges and two four-year institutions remain outside the University of Maryland.

Governor Schaefer, an outspoken and impatient politician, championed the changes as a way to raise the academic quality of the institutions. While not all politicians or academic leaders share the Governor's sense of urgency, most agree that the colleges should be more competitive nationally.

Maryland's large black population is another group that closely watches higher education. Many black lawmakers say the state does not do enough to support its public black colleges or to attract black students to other institutions.

Another contentious issue in the state involves higher education in Baltimore. Residents there continue to push for more programs, but advocates of the University of Maryland at College Park fear the expansion of Baltimore's programs will hurt their institution, the state's flagship campus.

The Baltimore issue was further complicated in August 1989 when Augustus A. White, III, a Harvard physician slated to become president of the University of Maryland campus in the city, withdrew. He said the regents planned to remove some of the campus's professional schools without consulting him or the faculty members involved. In the wake of his resignation, the chairman of the university's Board of Regents resigned, and some politicians said the reform efforts of the past year had been tarnished.

Private colleges have long been extremely influential in Maryland politics. They range from St. John's College, where the curriculum is based on reading "great books," to the Johns Hopkins University, a nationally respected research institution.

For all sectors of Maryland higher education, the next year will be one of new faces. Shaila R. Aery recently became the state's Secretary of Higher Education. And both the University of Maryland System and Johns Hopkins are looking for new presidents.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,665,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 24.8%
18 to 24 11.3%
25 to 34 18.0%
35 and older 45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 1.6%
Black 22.7%
White 75.1%
Other and unknown 9.4%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 34.9%
At least 4 years of college 20.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$19,487

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 49,623
1999-2000 (estimate) 51,207

High-school dropout rate: 25.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Laslo Boyd, State House, Annapolis 21404; (301) 974-3004

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 1993; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Roy Dyson (D), Steny H. Hoyer (D), C. Thomas McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)



General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 125 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 13
Public 2-year institutions 19
Private 4-year institutions 21
Private 2-year institutions 3
Total 56

Vocational institutions: 210

Statewide coordinating board:

Maryland Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Shaila R. Aery, secretary of higher education

Private-college association:

Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Maryland Institute College of Art, Morgan State University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

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Department of Landscape Architecture
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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,329
At private institutions	1,495

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.8%
At private institutions	49.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,886
At public 2-year institutions	\$34,109
At private 4-year institutions	\$38,188
At private 2-year institutions	\$22,421

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	107,196
At public 2-year institutions	96,515
At private 4-year institutions	34,799
At private 2-year institutions	852
Undergraduate	204,581
First-time freshmen	30,763
Graduate	31,005
Professional	3,776
Total	239,362

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	46.7%
Minority	21.1%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,129
Bachelor's	16,760
Master's	5,334
Doctorate	690
Professional	968

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Maryland; 79% of all Maryland residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.3%
Private institutions	8.7%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maryland at College Park	17.4%
Towson State University	11.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Johns Hopkins University	11.5%
Loyola College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 908 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 62% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,682
At public 2-year institutions	\$906
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,274
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,660

Most expensive public institution:

University of Maryland	
University College	\$3,390

Most expensive private institution:

Johns Hopkins University	\$14,360
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Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	\$901,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$695,261,000	
Two-year change	Up 22%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based	\$12,998,000
15,366 awards	
Non-need-based	\$4,634,000
2,864 awards	
Other	\$241,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William F. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park	\$127,440 (1989-90)
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Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$709,985,000	
Sources:	
Federal government	81.0%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	3.6%
The institution itself	7.4%
Other	0.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$30,599,000
GI Bill	\$10,658,000
Pell Grants	\$44,701,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$460,057,000	
Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$163,166,000
National Science Foundation	\$21,593,000
Department of Defense	\$241,061,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,001,000
Department of Energy	\$8,025,000

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	\$508,399,000
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Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	\$70,595,000
University of Maryland	\$20,852,000
Hood College	\$4,357,000

MISCELLANY

★ St. Mary's College of Maryland boasts the only woman currently playing on a baseball team in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, which was established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782.

Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS is the birthplace of American higher education and, arguably, the mecca for higher learning throughout the world.

It owes that renown to the reputation of its many prestigious private institutions, including research universities like Harvard, Tufts, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and elite colleges like Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams.

Those institutions and their programs attract top students from around the world. Harvard's library is generally considered to be

Continued on Following Page

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Massachusetts

CONTINUED

the leading university collection in the country. The many high-technology companies that have sprung from the inventions of M.I.T. laboratories attest to that institution's vigor and innovativeness.

Massachusetts is also the only state where more students attend private institutions than public ones. That fact helps to explain the state's generous financial-aid program for private-college students.

That the clout of private colleges so influences state education and spending policies is a source of much frustration to many public-college leaders, who say their younger institutions are not getting their due.

Many officials at public colleges have also grown impatient with the state's Governor, Michael S. Dukakis. As the Democratic candidate for President in 1988, Mr. Dukakis often cited the important role higher education had played in the economic resurgence of his state. But after his defeat he did not spare the institutions from deep budget cuts to reduce a debilitating state deficit.

Some of the public institutions have self-inflicted wounds, as well. Several state colleges and community colleges have been plagued by financial scandals stemming from the use of funds held by college foundations.

A disagreement over how and whether the University of Massachusetts should be restructured has also given some people the impression that a turf war is under way in public higher education. The regents are the governing board for all of public higher education. Each of the 27 public institutions has its own board of trustees.

In recent years, institutions of higher education have been showing renewed interest in the quality of public-school teaching. The state has just initiated more stringent teacher-preparation requirements and sanctioned a model program that will allow Boston University, a private institution, to operate the public schools in the city of Chelsea.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,863,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.6%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	47.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.9%
Black	3.9%
White	93.7%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$20,816

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	62,399
1990-91 (estimate)	59,476

High-school dropout rate: 23.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael S. Dukakis (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Robert B. Schwartz, State House, Room 173, Boston 02133, (617) 727-0770

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1995; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

10 Democrats, 1 Republican
Chester G. Atkins (D), Silvio O. Conte (R), Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), Joe Moakley (D), Richard E. Neal (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$42,187
At public 2-year institutions	\$30,331
At private 4-year institutions	\$42,128
At private 2-year institutions	\$24,007

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	113,440
At public 2-year institutions	73,651
At private 4-year institutions	220,982
At private 2-year institutions	15,843
Undergraduate	342,575
First-time freshmen	77,906
Graduate	68,172
Professional	13,169
Total	423,916

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.9%
Full-time	62.7%



General Court: Senate, 32 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 128 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	72
Private 2-year institutions	17
Total	120

Vocational institutions: 223

Statewide coordinating board:

Massachusetts Board of Regents
One Ashburton Place, Room 1401
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Franklyn G. Jenifer, chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

American International College,
Bridgewater State College,
Nichols College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,676
At private institutions	9,612

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.5%
At private institutions	57.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	27.1%

Minority	9.6%
Foreign	4.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	13,617
Bachelor's	41,555
Master's	15,077
Doctorate	1,908
Professional	3,732

Residence of new students: State residents make up 71% of all new college students enrolled in Massachusetts; 81% of all Massachusetts residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	40.5%
Private institutions	59.5%
4-year institutions	71.3%
2-year institutions	28.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Massachusetts at Amherst	8.2%
University of Lowell	4.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northeastern University	10.9%
Boston University	9.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 906 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 72% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,388
At public 2-year institutions	\$750
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,953
At private 2-year institutions	\$5,602

Most expensive public institution:

University of Massachusetts at Amherst, \$2,580

Most expensive private institution:

Hampshire College, \$14,960

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$980,585,000
Private institutions	\$3,544,867,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$868,426,000

Two-year charge: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$69,318,000;

\$2,898 awards

Non-need-based: \$2,150,000;

1,730 awards

Other: \$21,351,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Joseph D. Dufley, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: \$109,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$719,072,000

Sources:

Federal government	74.6%
State and local governments	2.6%
Industry	8.3%
The institution itself	5.1%
Other	9.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$37,062,000
GI Bill	\$9,857,000
Pell Grants	\$59,738,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$536,122,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$248,293,000
National Science Foundation	\$93,325,000
Department of Defense	\$90,664,000
Department of Agriculture	\$14,851,000
Department of Energy	\$53,362,000

Largest endowment:

Harvard University: \$4,155,778,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	\$155,105,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$96,902,000
Boston University	\$30,008,000

MISCELLANY

★ Framingham State College, founded in 1839 and this year celebrating its 150th anniversary, claims to be the nation's first state-supported "normal" school for training teachers.

★ Lasell Junior College, founded in 1851, is the oldest private junior college in the United States.

★ The John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University frequently welcomes prominent politicians who are between jobs to serve on its faculty. Among such faculty members have been Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, the 1988 Democratic Presidential nominee, and Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, the former Republican Governor of Pennsylvania.

★ This year the Massachusetts Board of Regents of Higher Education adopted a policy to condemn racism on college campuses and to require the state's public institutions to enact their own policies to foster racial and religious tolerance.

★ Tue Nguyen, a 27-year-old Vietnamese refugee, received his seventh degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1989. His latest degree is a doctorate in nuclear engineering; his collection includes bachelor's degrees in computer science and engineering, electrical engineering, mathematics, nuclear engineering, and physics; and a master's degree in nuclear engineering.

★ Harvard University has a 10,000-piece Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments filled with such equipment as a 1550 sundial and one of the world's earliest telephones.

★ In a controversial move, Boston University plans to buy life-insurance policies for students. Each policy will pay \$350,000 to the university when the insured individual dies. President John R. Silber, the university's president, has said the university could reap \$350-million a year.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the oldest in the country.

Michigan

THE TOP ISSUES in higher education in Michigan are top issues throughout the country: finding ways to attract more students to college, helping them pay for it, and insuring that they receive a good education.

For the last 10 years, state officials have tried to develop higher-education policies based on those goals with a long-term aim of weaning Michigan from its automotive-industry-based economy.

To some measure, the state has succeeded, particularly during the mid-1980's. The University of Michigan, a national research institution, and the state's other universities helped the process by developing new technologies to boost Michigan's traditional and emerging industries. But money is still not plentiful, a fact that forces state colleges to watch their budgets carefully.

In the past year racial tensions on some campuses have ignited debates about the need for affirmative-action programs, anti-racism policies, and racial changes as ways to make higher-education institutions more hospitable to minority students, particularly those from inner-city areas of Detroit.

Higher-education officials also have been in the midst of a debate over tuition policy.

Michigan's colleges and universities suffered along with the rest of the state during the recession of the late 1970's and early 80's, and tuition rates rose during those years.

More recently, Gov. James J. Blanchard, a Democrat, has asked trustees to tighten their financial belts. He has criticized some university boards for approving tuition increases as high as 19 percent, and threatened to veto budget items for universities that do not follow his advice on tuition policy.

Governor Blanchard's much-discussed plan that allows parents to "pre-pay" their children's college tuition has focused national attention on Michigan. The state will be closely watched as the children

whose parents have already paid their tuition approach college age.

The Governor's tuition plan was hotly debated in the Michigan Legislature, as are most measures that affect the state's colleges and universities. Indeed it is difficult to shape education policy in Michigan because the state has no statewide governing board.

The institutional governing boards are highly autonomous—particularly the three whose members are selected in statewide partisan elections: the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University. Ten other boards for four-year universities are appointed by the Governor, and local boards run the community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,266,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.7%
Black	12.9%
White	85.2%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,552

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	111,185
1999-2000 (estimate)	106,849

High-school dropout rate: 37.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Blanchard (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Thomas Baldini, State Capitol Building, Lansing 48913; (517) 373-3423

U.S. Senators: Carl Levin (D), term ends 1991; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Wm. S. Broomfield (R), David E. Bonior (D), Bob Carr (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), Geo. W. Crockett, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bill Schuette (R), Bob Traxler (D), Frederick S. Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 49 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	31
Private 4-year institutions	49
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	103

Vocational institutions: 356

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 335-4933

Gary D. Hawks, associate superintendent for postsecondary education

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Hillsdale College, Olivet College, University of Detroit

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,522
At private institutions	2,229

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.2%
At private institutions	60.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	28.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$39,294
At public 2-year institutions	\$36,689
At private 4-year institutions	\$28,655
At private 2-year institutions	\$23,914

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	244,288
At public 2-year institutions	215,025
At private 4-year institutions	72,557
At private 2-year institutions	3,616
Undergraduate	471,061
First-time freshmen	94,593

Graduate	54,823
Professional	9,602
Total	535,486

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.2%
Full-time	50.5%
Minority	12.6%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	21,834
Bachelor's	38,181
Master's	11,534
Doctorate	1,321
Professional	2,504

Residence of new students: State residents make up 93% of all new college students enrolled in Michigan; 92% of all Michigan residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.9%
Private institutions	18.1%
4-year institutions	54.7%
2-year institutions	45.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Michigan State University	8.6%
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Detroit	19.3%
Lawrence Institute of Technology	10.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 63% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

Continued on Following Page

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Michigan CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,877
At public 2-year institutions	\$917
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,093
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,648

Most expensive public institution:

University of Michigan
at Ann Arbor, \$3,288

Most expensive private institution:

Kalamazoo College, \$10,686

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	\$447,436,000

State funds for higher-education

operating expenses: \$1,338,033,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$73,227,000;
\$2,799 awards

Non-need-based: None

Other: \$1,182,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan
State University: \$135,000 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$396,786,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	6.3%
The institution itself	26.2%
Other	7.5%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$50,052,000
GI Bill	\$19,607,000
Pell Grants	\$143,382,000

Total federal spending on college-and- university-based research and development: \$213,721,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$121,764,000
National Science Foundation	\$39,162,000
Department of Defense	\$15,521,000
Department of Agriculture	\$9,313,000
Department of Energy	\$8,300,000

Largest endowment:

University of Michigan \$346,337,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	\$68,034,000
Michigan State University	\$43,340,000
Wayne State University	\$17,758,000

MISCELLANY

★ Michigan State University students looking for a job or an internship overseas may use the institution's international job-placement service, one of the first of its kind.

★ Hope College has a Dutch heritage. Affiliated with the Reformed Church in America, Hope was established in 1866 to serve settlers from the Netherlands who had founded the town of Holland on Lake Michigan.

Sources and notes
appear on Page 96

★ The University of Michigan has the largest college football stadium in the country. It holds 101,701 fans.

★ The University of Michigan is home to the Institute for Social Research, possibly the biggest, most widely used source of social, demographic, and political data for researchers, next to the Census Bureau.

★ Michigan has a strong foundation presence: The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, a big higher-education grant maker, is in Battle Creek; the Kresge Foundation, one of the few foundations that give grants for construction, is in Troy; and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation is in Flint.

★ Michigan State University administers the Japan Center for Michigan Universities, located in the prefecture of Shiga, which offers programs in Japanese language and culture.

★ For the 1989-90 academic year, fees at Suomi College are nearly \$2,000 lower than in 1988-89. College administrators abandoned a plan to peg increases to the inflation rate and decided instead to cut costs.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

NILS HASSELMO's first big task as president of the University of Minnesota was convincing the Governor and state legislators that the institution was straightening out its management problems.

Efforts to enhance the quality of programs at the flagship institution were dwarfed by the discovery in 1988 that Kenneth H. Keller, Mr. Hasselmo's predecessor, had spent \$1.5-million of the university's money to remodel his university-owned home. Mr. Keller resigned under pressure.

Although Gov. Rudy Perpich, a Democrat, is a staunch supporter of education, he said he would give the institution only the equivalent of a cost-of-living increase until he was convinced that the university's financial house was in order. Furthermore, he appointed a panel to study the university's financial operations.

But with the aplomb of a skilled politician, Mr. Hasselmo, formerly the senior vice-president for academic affairs at the University of Arizona, defused the issue. He appointed Gordon (Gus) Donhowe, a former finance commissioner in Minnesota and vice-chairman of Governor Perpich's panel, as his senior vice-president for finance and operations and made the adoption of that panel's recommendations his primary responsibility.

Shortly after Mr. Donhowe was appointed, the Governor added an additional \$17-million to his proposed budget for the university.

And in the biennial budget adopted in 1989, higher education, including the university, received double-digit increases and state lawmakers shifted their attention to improving the quality of higher education in the state's metropolitan areas.

A study commissioned by the state coordinating board found that the Minneapolis-St. Paul area was conspicuous among the nation's up-and-coming urban centers because it lacked a strong research university. The report recommended changing the missions of the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and Metropolitan State University. The University of Minnesota would focus on science and technology and develop stronger ties to industry, while Metropolitan State would expand its undergraduate program. The Legislature has asked the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board to review the study and develop a plan to put its recommendations into effect.

The coordinating board conducts statewide planning for all the

systems. While the board is not powerful, it has been influential because of the high quality of its studies on policy issues.

Private higher education is also healthy in Minnesota. The state has some nationally known liberal-arts institutions, such as Carleton College, as well as many colleges affiliated with Lutheran groups. The private colleges have an effective lobby, particularly for a state outside of the Northeast.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,298,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 26.0%
18 to 24 10.7%
25 to 34 18.4%
35 and older 44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.9%
Asian 0.8%
Black 1.3%
White 96.7%
Other and unknown 0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race) 0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 34.5%
At least 4 years of college 17.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,674

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 53,192
1999-2000 (estimate) 60,810

High-school dropout rate: 9.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rudy Perpich (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:

Ruth E. Randall, 550 Cedar Street, Capitol Square No. 712, St. Paul 55101; (612) 296-2358

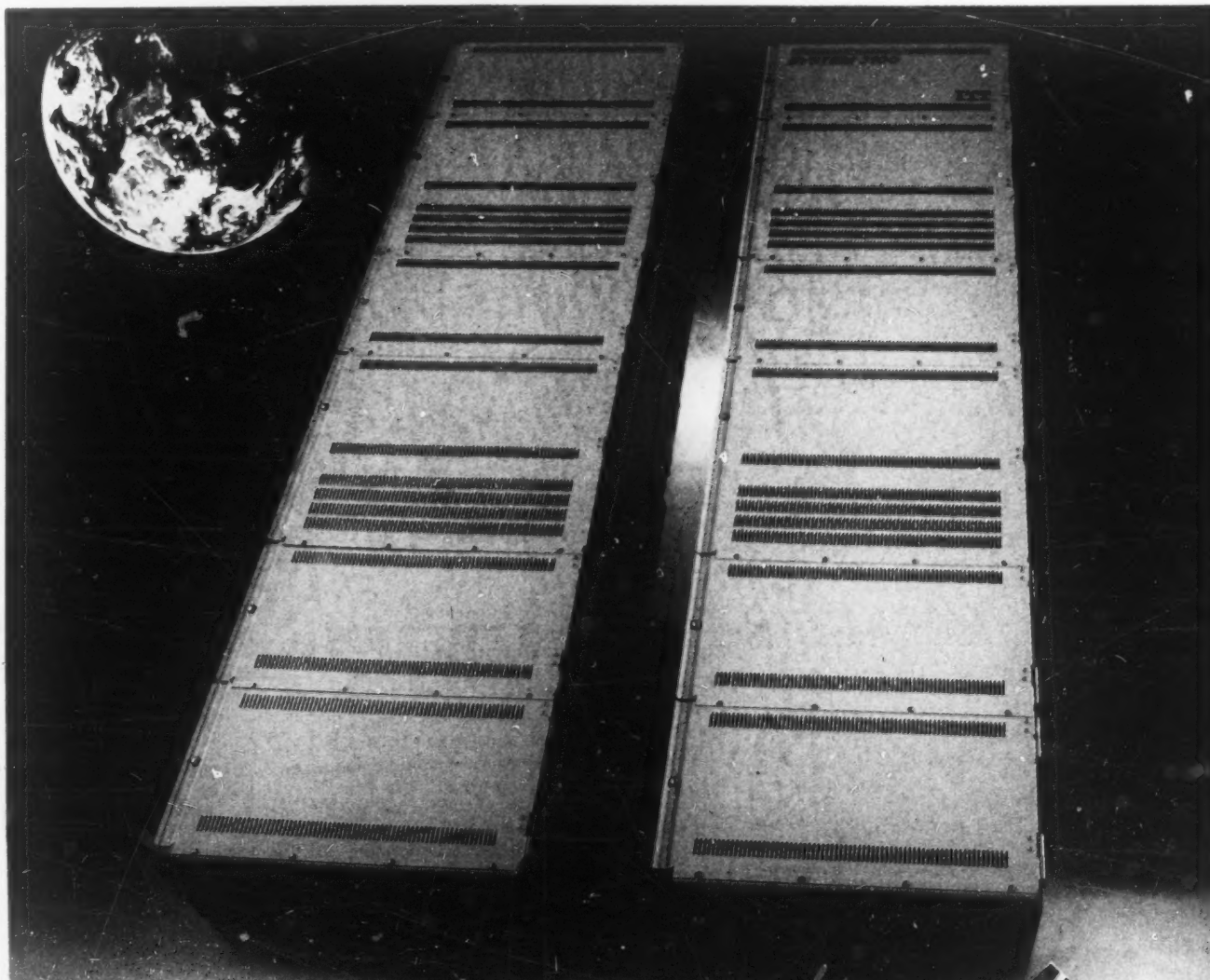
U.S. Senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R), term ends 1991; Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bill Frenzel (R), James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Martin Olav Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Arlan Stangeland (R), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 45 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 80 Democrats, 54 Republicans

Continued on Following Page



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Minnesota

CONTINUED

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	23
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	77

Vocational institutions: 138

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
550 Cedar Street, Room 400
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
David R. Powers, executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 4,537
At private institutions 2,207

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 75.0%
At private institutions 59.1%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 23.7%
At private institutions 28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$38,692
At public 2-year institutions \$33,339
At private 4-year institutions \$31,694
At private 2-year institutions \$25,269

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	132,316
At public 2-year institutions	53,780
At private 4-year institutions	46,306
At private 2-year institutions	4,810
Undergraduate	207,882
First-time freshmen	46,716
Graduate	23,628
Professional	5,702
Total	237,212

Enrollment highlights:
Women 53.8%
Full-time 60.8%
Minority 4.2%
Foreign 2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 25.7%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 7,654
Bachelor's 20,667
Master's 3,607
Doctorate 529
Professional 1,529

Residence of new students: State residents make up 84% of all new college students enrolled in Minnesota; 81% of all Minnesota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
Public institutions 80.4%
Private institutions 19.6%
4-year institutions 73.3%
2-year institutions 26.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities 5.4%
Mankato State University 2.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
College of Saint Thomas 2.8%
Saint Olaf College 2.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 44% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions \$1,814
At public 2-year institutions \$1,229
At private 4-year institutions \$6,843
At private 2-year institutions \$1,908

Most expensive public institution:
University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, \$2,334

Most expensive private institution:
Carleton College, \$14,070

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$1,324,691,000
Private institutions \$521,441,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$851,462,000
Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$62,000,000;
63,667 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$2,640,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Nils Hasselmo, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities: \$146,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$222,381,000

Sources:
Federal government 49.0%
State and local governments 16.8%
Industry 5.0%
The institution itself 17.7%
Other 11.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$28,869,000
GI Bill \$14,111,000
Pell Grants \$91,425,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$121,588,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$82,700,000
National Science Foundation \$16,386,000
Department of Defense \$4,059,000
Department of Agriculture \$6,461,000
Department of Energy \$4,778,000

Largest endowment:
University of Minnesota \$227,210,000

Top fund raisers:
University of Minnesota \$109,533,000
Mayo Medical School \$26,687,000
College of Saint Thomas \$7,212,000

MISCELLANY

* A 70-person Commission on Women at the University of Minnesota is planning to restructure the curriculum "to include the feminist perspective, professional development for female faculty members, and administrative account-

ability for transforming the campus climate."

* More women in the 1989 graduating class of Winona State University wore low-heeled shoes than in any year since 1980, and facial hair among men at the university was on the decline—with 29 per cent of the male graduates wearing mustaches compared with 48 per cent in 1978. The 13th annual "Hair and Heels" survey was completed by J. H. Foegen, a professor of business at the university.

* Minnesotans battle over which institution of higher education is the oldest in the state. The University of Minnesota-Twin Cities was chartered in 1851 but did not admit a freshman class until 1869. Hamline University slipped in with its charter in 1854, and commenced classes that same year.



Mississippi

RAY MABUS says he learned one important lesson early in his term as Governor of Mississippi: "Every company deciding where to put a new plant asks about teachers as well as taxes, about education as well as transportation."

As a result, Governor Mabus, a Democrat and an alumnus of Johns Hopkins and Harvard Universities, has made improving education a top priority. He has already led a successful fight to obtain more money for faculty salaries and long-postponed renovations on many campus buildings. The two-year colleges and universities in the state are trying to develop a standardized core curriculum to make it easier to transfer.

Long-term financial support of reforms may be difficult to sustain, because the state economy has been hurt by declines in income from oil and agriculture.

Further, higher-education officials say the welfare of their system depends on improvements in the public schools, and the state will probably face battles over reforms in teacher training.

The legacy of segregation also threatens reform. Segregation in Mississippi's colleges prompted the filing of the Adams case on behalf of black students and taxpay-

ers in states with segregated higher-education systems. The state is still in court over the issue, and the enrollment and graduation rates of black students remain low.

Mississippi is home to three predominantly black public universities—Alcorn State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—as well as to several black private colleges and two-year institutions.

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning serves as both a coordinating board and the top governing body for the eight four-year colleges and universities. The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges serves the same function for two-year institutions, which also are run by local officials.

Private higher education in Mississippi is offered primarily by small, religious institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,680,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 29.8%
18 to 24 11.6%
25 to 34 16.5%
35 and older 42.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.3%
Asian 0.3%
Black 35.2%
White 64.1%
Other and unknown 0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 25.6%
At least 4 years of college 12.3%

Per-capita personal income: \$11,116

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 27,884
1999-2000 (estimate) 27,654

High-school dropout rate: 35.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Olon Ray, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-2968

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1991; Trent Lott (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Mike Espy (D), G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D), Mike Parker (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 113 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	20
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 58

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson 39225
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

Private-college association:
Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudson, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 4,535
At private institutions 293

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 52.5%
At private institutions 40.0%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 37.3%
At private institutions 39.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$29,828
At public 2-year institutions \$23,566
At private 4-year institutions \$22,873
At private 2-year institutions \$15,994

STUDENTS

Enrollment:	
At public 4-year institutions	50,382
At public 2-year institutions	42,902
At private 4-year institutions	9,914
At private 2-year institutions	2,312
Undergraduate	95,206
First-time freshmen	27,067
Graduate	8,673
Professional	1,631
Total	105,510

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.6%
Full-time 75.2%
Minority 30.3%
Foreign 1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 7.2%

Degrees awarded:
Associate 4,332
Bachelor's 9,173
Master's 2,037
Doctorate 272
Professional 461

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Mississippi; 90% of all Mississippi residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
Public institutions 88.3%
Private institutions 11.7%
4-year institutions 58.6%
2-year institutions 41.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
University of Southern Mississippi 14.6%
Mississippi State University 11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
Mississippi College 11.8%
William Carey College 20.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 16.2 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 68% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
At public 4-year institutions \$1,603
At public 2-year institutions \$489

At private 4-year institutions \$3,890
At private 2-year institutions \$1,733

Most expensive public institution:

Mississippi State University
and University of Mississippi, \$1,987

Most expensive private institution:

Millsaps College, \$8,250

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$706,380,000
Private institutions \$64,054,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$425,751,000

Two-year change: Up 30%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,251,000; 2,600 awards
Non-need-based: \$990,000; 278 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive**of largest public 4-year campus:**

Aubrey K. Lucas, University
of Southern Mississippi, \$95,000
(1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$57,622,000**Sources:**

Federal government 39.0%
State and local governments 28.9%
Industry 7.2%
The institution itself 15.4%
Other 9.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$19,260,000
GI Bill \$7,766,000
Pell Grants \$62,093,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$32,005,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services \$8,742,000
National Science Foundation \$1,512,000
Department of Defense \$7,722,000
Department of Agriculture \$8,703,000
Department of Energy \$3,098,000

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi \$31,481,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi \$13,356,000
Mississippi State University \$7,391,000
University of Southern Mississippi \$5,708,000

MISCELLANY

★ Students at Mississippi State University, which did not start admitting blacks until 1965, elected the institution's first black student-body president last year.

★ The lead plaintiff in the "Adams case," the landmark desegregation lawsuit that ultimately involved 18 Southern and border states, was Kenneth Adams, a resident of Brandon. He was 16 years old when the suit was filed in 1970. The litigation is still going on.

★ During a speech on the Mississippi College campus, Willard Scott, the weatherman for NBC's "Today" show, donated his \$12,000 speaking fee to establish a scholarship for a student "who has displayed some simple act of common sense."

★ The University of Mississippi is the home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies.

★ In 1988, Millsaps College was granted the first Phi Beta Kappa chapter in Mississippi.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

MISSOURI politicians take great pride in their state's reputation for low taxes—much to the frustration of higher-education leaders.

College and university officials have been hoping for a tax increase to solve their immediate budget problems. But a growing number of state leaders say that a longer-last-

ing solution could require a radical restructuring of the state's higher-education system.

The flagship campus of the University of Missouri, located at Columbia, and several smaller regional colleges are far from the state's main population centers. Some say Missouri has more colleges than its population merits, and the cost of operating the many campuses is placing a strain on state resources. That in turn is making it more difficult for Missouri to meet an ever-expanding demand for more college education in the metropolitan areas around St. Louis and Kansas City.

The financial pressures have also forced the state to limit its student-aid financing, squeezing out many students who should qualify for funds.

Although Missouri's desegregation efforts were recently found sufficient by the U.S. Education Department, state officials acknowledge that they need to do more to recruit and keep minority students in college.

Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican, is known nationally as a champion of assessment, the movement to require colleges to measure how well their students are being served, and Northeast Missouri State University was a pioneer in that field.

The number of students at private colleges is rising, and those institutions, many of which are small and sponsored by religious denominations, now enroll about 30 per cent of the state's college population. As in most Midwestern states, private higher education

does not carry the clout of the major public institutions, with the exception of Washington University and Saint Louis University.

Missouri's Coordinating Board for Higher Education is enjoying growing credibility in the General Assembly. The state also has governing boards for the University of Missouri System, for each of the nine four-year institutions outside the system, and for each of 10 community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

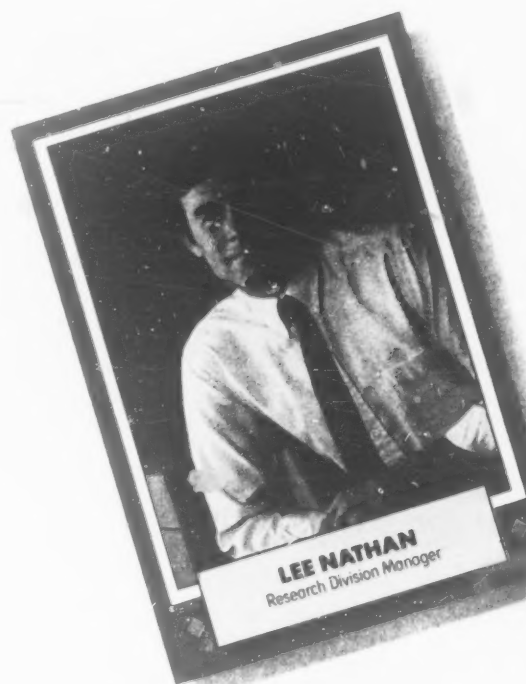
Population: 5,163,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 25.5%
18 to 24 10.5%

Continued on Following Page

Big-league stats for the serious player.



LEE NATHAN
Research Division Manager

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS:

- 1982 Used SPSS data analysis system on VAX™ mainframe for customer surveys. Eliminated outside costs of more than \$75,000.
- 1984 Designed sales-lead tracking system, using SPSS data management and charts. Slashed overhead costs—and gave more accurate results in half the time.
- 1986 Promoted to Manager of corporate-wide research and strategic planning staff, in recognition of outstanding contributions to overall profits.
- 1988 Put Macs on employee desktops, dramatically boosting productivity.

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SPSS International BV, Avelingen West 80,
P.O. Box 115, 4200 AC Gorinchem,
The Netherlands

Q: What do the following institutions have in common?

- Louvre Museum in Paris
- Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- University of Crete in Heraklion
- American University in Cairo
- Bosphorus University in Istanbul
- University of Salvador in Buenos Aires
- National Institute for Amazon Research in Brazil

A: They are just some of the museums, universities and research institutions that are part of the global IST network.

Q: What is IST?

A: International Study Tours, Ltd. (IST) is an educational travel company. We design custom-made tours and cruises for colleges, universities and not-for-profit organizations.

Q: What makes IST different?

A: IST utilizes the local facilities and campus resources of over three dozen institutions worldwide to create exciting and stimulating educational travel programs for thousands of Americans and Canadians each year.

Q: So?

A: Whether for alumni, continuing education or community service programs, IST conducts unique educational travel programs for those in your constituency who seek knowledge and understanding of a foreign culture beyond the scope of the usual sightseeing tour.

Q: Do these programs have to be expensive?

A: Not necessarily. IST has long been the leader in creating modestly-priced educational travel programs.

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International Study Tours, Ltd.
225 W. 34th Street, Suite 913
New York, NY 10122

Attn: Mark Margolin,
Program Director

or call:

(800) 833-3804
(212) 643-1202



Missouri

CONTINUED

25 to 34 17.2%
35 and older 46.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.3%
Asian 0.5%
Black 10.5%
White 88.4%
Other and unknown 0.3%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.1%

Education: attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 27.2%
At least 4 years of college 13.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,452

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 56,209
1999-2000 (estimate) 58,388

High-school dropout rate: 25.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Duncan F. Kincheloe, State Capitol,
P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102,
(314) 751-3222

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Jack Buechner (R), William (Bill) Clay (D), F. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Mel Hancock (R), Ike Skelton (D), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 105 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 13
Public 2-year institutions 14
Private 4-year institutions 54
Private 2-year institutions 12
Total 93

Vocational institutions: 239

Statewide coordinating board:

Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Charles J. McClain, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 233
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 5,230
At private institutions 2,480

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 66.7%
At private institutions 57.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 25.9%
At private institutions 31.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$33,260
At public 2-year institutions \$30,748
At private 4-year institutions \$31,737
At private 2-year institutions \$18,034

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 111,911
At public 2-year institutions 59,335
At private 4-year institutions 77,303
At private 2-year institutions 3,229
Undergraduate 210,712
First-time freshmen 36,375
Graduate 31,646
Professional 9,415
Total 251,778

Enrollment highlights:

Women 53.1%
Full-time 57.7%
Minority 10.4%
Foreign 2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 13.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 6,545
Bachelor's 23,541
Master's 7,670
Doctorate 545
Professional 2,287

Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in Missouri, 84% of all Missouri residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 67.9%
Private institutions 32.1%
4-year institutions 65.6%
2-year institutions 34.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Missouri
at Columbia 5.4%
Southwest Missouri State
University 2.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Saint Louis University 11.8%
Washington University 11.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 58% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,277
At public 2-year institutions \$524
At private 4-year institutions \$5,474
At private 2-year institutions \$3,788

Most expensive public institution:

University of Missouri at Rolla, \$2,002

Most expensive private institution:

Washington University, \$13,725

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$999,869,000
Private institutions \$911,951,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$550,609,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$10,331,000; 8,500 awards
Non-need-based: \$4,004,000;
2,042 awards
Other: \$260,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Haskell M. Monroe, University
of Missouri at Columbia: \$104,200
(1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$207,020,000

Sources:
Federal government 54.8%
State and local governments 5.7%
Industry 9.2%
The institution itself 24.3%
Other 6.0%



Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and
adult education \$29,684,000
GI Bill \$16,634,000
Pell Grants \$93,112,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$129,563,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health
and Human Services \$98,770,000
National Science
Foundation \$9,092,000
Department of Defense \$3,575,000
Department
of Agriculture \$8,023,000
Department of Energy \$2,094,000

Largest endowment:

Washington University \$1,141,302,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University \$50,623,000
University of Missouri \$34,429,000
Saint Louis University \$15,599,000

MISCELLANY

★ When the U.S. Supreme Court upheld Missouri's law to curb abortions, hospitals affiliated with the medical schools at the University of Missouri's Columbia and Kansas City campuses were forced to stop performing most such operations. The Missouri law is expected to become a model for other states.

ed to become a model for other states.

★ Southeast Missouri State University has acquired what is described as the largest private collection of books and manuscripts by William Faulkner. The donated material, valued at \$3.5-million, includes original movie screenplays and letters.

★ Lincoln University, a land-grant institution, has a predominantly black enrollment of resident students and a predominantly white enrollment of commuter students, most of them Jefferson City residents taking evening courses.

★ The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the governing body for about 500 small-college sports programs, has its headquarters in Missouri.

★ Harris-Stowe State College was founded in 1857 as the first teacher-education college west of the Mississippi River.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

AFTER the Board of Regents adopted admission standards for the University of Montana, lawmakers retaliated by passing legislation to reduce the terms of board members from seven years to four.

The measure was vetoed by Gov. Stan Stephens, a Republican, but it exemplifies the kind of year higher-education officials had in 1989 as they tried to increase financial support for higher education and improve the quality of education the state provides.

Any moves, such as admissions standards, that run against the state's strong populist philosophy are always controversial and almost always doomed to fail.

Montana is one of the biggest and most sparsely populated states in the nation. Many believe it has too many colleges for the number of residents, particularly since lagging revenues from a stagnant agri-

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cultural and mining economy have forced it to slash higher education budgets repeatedly.

Thus far, advocates of the current structure have been able to persuade lawmakers that closing institutions would hinder students' access to higher education.

Montana is one of five states with no sales tax, and lawmakers aggressively avoid any appearance of supporting one. Advocates of increased spending on higher education hence have few options to propose.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the governing board for all public institutions in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 808,000 (Rank: 44)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.5%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.2%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,866

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	9,762
1999-2000 (estimate)	10,013

High-school dropout rate: 13.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Stan Stephens (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: F. Wayne Phillips, Capitol Station, Helena 59620; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max Baucus (D), term ends 1991; Conrad R. Burns (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives: 1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 52 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 48

Statewide coordinating board:

Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
Carrol Krause, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,249
At private institutions	146

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.5%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	20.1%
At private institutions	29.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,648
At public 2-year institutions	\$25,679
At private 4-year institutions	\$23,782
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,234
At public 2-year institutions	4,624
At private 4-year institutions	3,312
At private 2-year institutions	712
Undergraduate	32,340
First-time freshmen	5,365
Graduate	3,325
Professional	217
Total	35,882

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.2%
Full-time	69.0%
Minority	6.9%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	734
Bachelor's	4,146

Master's	765
Doctorate	49
Professional	74

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Montana; 75% of all Montana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	57.9%
Private institutions	42.1%
4-year institutions	53.9%
2-year institutions	46.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Montana State University	3.0%
University of Montana	3.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Carroll College	1.8%
College of Great Falls	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of Montana's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,205
At public 2-year institutions	\$423
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,867
At private 2-year institutions	\$953

Most expensive public institution:
Montana State University, \$1,526

Continued on Following Page

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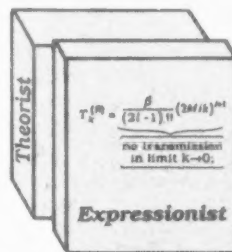
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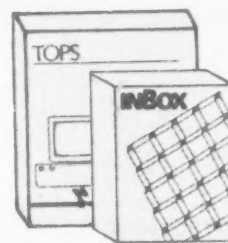
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Montana

CONTINUED

Most expensive private institution:
Rocky Mountain College, \$5,885

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$182,102,000
Private institutions \$22,349,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$105,277,000
Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$420,000; 500 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William J. Dietz, Montana State University, \$79,100 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$29,515,000

Sources:
Federal government 33.6%
State and local governments 29.2%
Industry 10.6%
The institution itself 26.6%
Other 0.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$5,855,000
GI Bill \$3,454,000
Pell Grants \$19,020,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$8,366,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$1,009,000
National Science Foundation \$2,125,000
Department of Defense \$408,000

Department of Agriculture \$2,593,000
Department of Energy \$129,000

Largest endowment:
Montana State University Foundation \$4,184,000

Top fund raisers:
Carroll College \$1,318,000
Eastern Montana College \$1,097,000
College of Great Falls \$538,000

MISCELLANY

★ U.S. Rep. Pat Williams of Montana is chairman of the House Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. As a result, many hearings on federal policy related to higher education are held in Montana.

★ The University of Montana plans to sell 300 acres of land in Missoula to raise money to estab-

lish college scholarships for the state's high-school valedictorians and salutatorians.

★ Montana has seven colleges controlled by American Indian tribal councils.

★ The University of Montana has received a \$500,000 grant to study Marco Polo sheep, musk deer, and wild yaks. The donor, a big-game hunter and businessman, created an endowment to support research on the exotic species, the size of their herds, and their suitability for hunting.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

It was a major setback for Nebraska when the U.S. West Corporation rejected the state as the site of its new telecommunications-research complex. As it turns out, however, the rejection was also a powerful catalyst for new moves to help public colleges and universities.

Gov. Kay A. Orr, a Republican, as well as many others in the state, saw the decision as a reproach of the state's higher-education system and its research capabilities.

In response, state leaders in 1988-89 pledged to spend \$60-million over five years on new research facilities and programs. They also adopted a three-year plan to increase salaries of faculty members dramatically.

Those steps, coupled with the gradual rebound of the state's agricultural economy, have helped to boost the spirits of many higher-education officials.

But the state still has its problems and controversies. The very lean budget years during most of the 1980's have left many campuses with insufficient funds for programs and personnel.

The much-debated fate of Kearney State College appeared to have been settled by the legislature when it voted in 1989 to move the institution into the state's university system. But questions about the constitutionality of that action still hang over the decision.

Tensions also persist between private colleges and state institutions over the spending of public money on financial aid for private-college students. Public institutions have tried to remove from the Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education the slot for the private-college representative.

Much of the power over higher education, however, does not rest with that commission. It is held by the institutional governing boards—the University of Nebraska Board of Regents, the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges, and the local boards that govern technical and community colleges.

Also, under Nebraska's unique one-house legislature, the Unicameral, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has an unusually powerful say in the nature of spending on higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,590,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 26.4%
18 to 24 10.6%
25 to 34 17.5%
35 and older 45.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.6%
Asian 0.5%
Black 3.1%
White 95.1%
Other and unknown 0.8%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 73.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 32.8%
At least 4 years of college 15.5%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,774

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 19,560
1989-2000 (estimate) 19,822

High-school dropout rate: 13.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kay A. Orr (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Andrew F. Cunningham, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2414

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1991; Bob Kerrey (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Doug Bereuter (R), Peter Hoagland (D), Virginia Smith (R)

Unicameral: Nonpartisan legislature

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 7
Public 2-year institutions 13
Private 4-year institutions 13
Private 2-year institutions 2
Total 35

Vocational institutions: 58

Statewide coordinating board:
Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
State Capitol, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Sue Gordon-Gessner, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 474-7485
(presidency vacant)

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Nebraska State Colleges (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 2,756
At private institutions 826

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 69.1%
At private institutions 56.2%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 25.3%
At private institutions 32.4%

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Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$31,619
At public 2-year institutions	\$24,106
At private 4-year institutions	\$27,820
At private 2-year institutions	\$20,975

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	55,552
At public 2-year institutions	29,349
At private 4-year institutions	15,474
At private 2-year institutions	453
Undergraduate	87,803
First-time freshmen	16,644
Graduate	10,392
Professional	2,633
Total	100,828

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	56.3%
Minority	5.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,918
Bachelor's	8,410
Master's	1,609
Doctorate	215
Professional	752

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Nebraska; 86% of all Nebraska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	77.2%
Private institutions	22.8%
4-year institutions	63.0%
2-year institutions	37.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	6.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Creighton University	9.1%
Bellevue College	14.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 67% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,292
At public 2-year institutions	\$740
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,090
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,180

Most expensive public institution:

University of Nebraska at Lincoln, \$1,790

Most expensive private institution:

Creighton University, \$7,436

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$537,858,000
Private institutions	\$161,066,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$253,431,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,793,000; 2,500 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Martin A. Massengale, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: \$114,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$71,730,000

Sources:	
Federal government	45.9%
State and local governments	22.4%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	20.9%
Other	5.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$5,922,000
GI Bill	\$7,776,000
Pell Grants	\$34,588,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$28,564,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services	\$11,648,000
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National Science Foundation	\$4,412,000
Department of Defense	\$829,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,796,000
Department of Energy	\$493,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nebraska	\$127,616,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	\$28,478,000
Creighton University	\$11,467,000
Nebraska Wesleyan University	\$2,634,000

MISCELLANY

★ One of the three campuses of Metropolitan Community College in Omaha is at Fort Omaha, an active military base from the 1860's until 1970. The fort is still owned by the federal government and can

be reclaimed from the college in case of national emergency.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western Hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ As the 1989 fall football season opened, Tom Osborne, the coach at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, was the winningest active coach in big-time college football. His record for his 16 seasons: 158 wins, 36 losses, and 2 ties.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Sources and notes appear on Page 96

Nevada

NEVADA is one of the fastest-growing states in the nation, and the growth is straining the state's small college and university system.

With two university campuses and four community colleges, Nevada's higher-education officials are struggling to find ways to accommodate increasing numbers of high-school graduates.

Although rapid growth has also put increased pressure on other segments of state government, Gov. Bob Miller, a Democrat, says his highest priority is improving the state's education system.

Nevada's historical reliance on

Continued on Following Page

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Nevada

CONTINUED

gambling and tourism has not encouraged long-term investment in higher education, but Nevada's leaders are trying to diversify the economy. Those efforts have led to state support for improvements in engineering and science programs at the University of Nevada's Reno and Las Vegas campuses.

Some legislators are putting pressure on the universities to develop transfer agreements with the state's community colleges.

For the state to improve its public colleges and universities, most education officials believe it will have to reform its tax structure. Nevada historically has been a strong anti-tax state, but the population surge may change that.

All public higher education in the state is governed by an elected body—the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,049,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	10.2%
25 to 34	20.3%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	1.9%
Black	6.4%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,511

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	9,784
1990-91 (estimate)	15,811

High-school dropout rate: 27.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Miller (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Cecilia Colling, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 885-5670

U.S. Senators: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1995; Harry Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 13 Republicans; Assembly, 30 Democrats, 12 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	1

Total 9

Vocational institutions: 72

Statewide coordinating board:

University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:

None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	878
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.0%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,654
At public 2-year institutions	\$31,157
At private 4-year institutions	\$21,395
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	23,425
At public 2-year institutions	24,366
At private 4-year institutions	247
At private 2-year institutions	25
Undergraduate	44,058
First-time freshmen	6,655
Graduate	3,820
Professional	185
Total	48,063

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.9%
Full-time	29.5%
Minority	12.4%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 53.0%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	884
Bachelor's	1,929
Master's	419
Doctorate	32
Professional	42

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Nevada; 79% of all Nevada residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	99.8%
Private institutions	0.2%
4-year institutions	41.2%
2-year institutions	58.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nevada at Las Vegas	13.7%
Clark County Community College	18.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Sierra Nevada College	3.2%
-----------------------	------

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 44% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$988
At public 2-year institutions	\$573
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,100
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:

University of Nevada at Las Vegas and at Reno, \$1,200

Most expensive private institution:

Sierra Nevada College, \$5,250

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$180,107,000
Private institutions	\$2,448,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$121,249,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$400,000; 400 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: \$129,675 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$28,070,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.5%
State and local governments	6.8%
Industry	14.5%
The institution itself	27.9%
Other	2.4%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$5,185,000
GI Bill	\$3,916,000
Pell Grants	\$11,877,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$14,955,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$2,704,000
National Science Foundation	\$2,031,000
Department of Defense	\$260,000



Department of Agriculture	\$1,624,000
Department of Energy	\$2,100,000

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada System	\$49,857,000
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Total fund raiser:

University of Nevada at Reno	\$4,193,000
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MISCELLANY

★ The only Basque-studies program in the Western Hemisphere is at the University of Nevada at Reno. It is primarily a research institute, with four full-time research faculty members and four to six visiting researchers from around the world at any given time during the academic year. There are 20,000 Basque-related volumes in the library.

★ A legal case involving the controversial basketball coach of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas

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in 1988 led the U.S. Supreme Court to declare that the National Collegiate Athletic Association is not a government entity, and is therefore immune from challenges to its decisions based on the Constitution. The coach, Jerry Tarkanian, claimed that the N.C.A.A. violated his rights to due process by requiring the university to suspend him. The Court ruled that the N.C.A.A. did not have to grant him due process, as a government agency would be required to do.

★ The University of Nevada at Reno was granted a \$3.5-million windfall in 1989 in the settlement of a court case that did not involve the university. A state judge ordered the payment to the university as part of the penalties against a California company that had been sued by Reno homeowners because of damage to their property they said the company had caused.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE has long been a haven for conservatives, and their influence is evident at the state's public and private colleges.

Politicians in New Hampshire generally believe that the state should not attempt to duplicate services that could be offered by private groups. In higher education, that has meant a reliance on private colleges to serve many of the college students in the state.

Public higher education consists of two systems: the University of New Hampshire and the vocational-technical system. Each has its own governing board, and the Postsecondary Education Commission serves as the coordinating body.

New Hampshire does not have a sales or income tax—and politicians in the Granite State who propose either are sure to be defeated—so lawmakers in Concord do not have a lot of money to pass around. In the past year, a slump in the state's manufacturing- and agriculture-based economy made legislators even more frugal with public colleges, prompting a series of student protests over cutbacks in campus programs.

For private colleges, the conservative tradition has not been entirely favorable. Dartmouth College, the most prestigious of New Hampshire's institutions, has been the site of bitter battles between conservative students and a more moderate administration.

Led by the *Dartmouth Review*, a conservative newspaper that spawned imitations around the country, the students and their alumni supporters have criticized the university's affirmative-action program, curriculum, and administrative appointments.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,116,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 25.3%
18 to 24 11.3%

25 to 34 18.3%
35 and older 45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.2%
Asian 0.4%
Black 0.4%
White 98.9%
Other and unknown 0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race) 0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 35.1%
At least 4 years of college 18.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$19,434

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 12,414
1999-2000 (estimate) 13,610

High-school dropout rate: 27.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Judd Gregg (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: position vacant

U.S. Senators: Gordon J. Humphrey (R), term ends 1991; Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Chuck Douglas (R), Robert C. Smith (R)

General Court: Senate, 8 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 119 Democrats, 281 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 4
Public 2-year institutions 8
Private 4-year institutions 17
Private 2-year institutions 4
Total 33

Vocational institutions: 35

Statewide coordinating board:

New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
270 Beacon Street
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:

None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 1,123
At private institutions 810

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 73.1%
At private institutions 49.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 26.2%
At private institutions 27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$35,124
At public 2-year institutions \$25,593
At private 4-year institutions \$37,157
At private 2-year institutions \$13,618

Continued on Following Page

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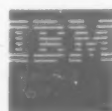
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New Hampshire

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STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,612
At public 2-year institutions	8,287
At private 4-year institutions	23,058
At private 2-year institutions	2,206
Undergraduate	48,181
First-time freshmen	11,330
Graduate	7,237
Professional	745
Total	81,633

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.3%
Full-time	62.2%
Minority	3.1%

Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,372
Bachelor's	6,770
Master's	1,649
Doctorate	78
Professional	173

Residence of new students: State residents make up 54% of all new college students enrolled in New Hampshire; 57% of all New Hampshire residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	24.3%
Private institutions	75.7%
4-year institutions	92.3%
2-year institutions	7.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Hampshire	1.7%
Plymouth State College	1.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New Hampshire College	6.0%
Dartmouth College	11.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 933 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 71% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,190
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,514
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,401
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,710

Most expensive public institution:

University of New Hampshire, \$5,014

Most expensive private institution:

Dartmouth College, \$14,445

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$183,959,000
Private institutions	\$264,440,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$72,454,000

Two-year change: Up 29%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$836,000; 2,110 awards
Non-need-based: \$136,000; 191 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Gordon A. Haaland, University of
New Hampshire: \$90,800 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

Sources:	
Federal government	72.5%
State and local governments	4.3%
Industry	4.4%
The institution itself	10.4%
Other	8.5%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$6,187,000
GI Bill	\$2,863,000
Pell Grants	\$5,851,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$34,653,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$16,899,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,327,000
Department of Defense	\$1,852,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,938,000
Department of Energy	\$984,000

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College \$570,616,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	\$35,423,000
Colby-Sawyer College	\$2,002,000
Saint Anselm College	\$1,322,000

MISCELLANY

★ Dartmouth College has computerized 600 years' worth of analyses of Dante's *The Divine Comedy*.

★ Keene is home to two companies that specialize in public relations for higher education: Dobisky Associates and Gehring Associates.

★ Dartmouth College, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

REPUBLICAN Gov. Thomas H. Kean has put a giant mark on higher education in New Jersey. Under the moderate Republican's influence, colleges and universities in the Garden State have enjoyed strong financial support and, particularly in the case of younger, emerging public institutions, heightened stature.

Now, as Mr. Kean's eight-year tenure draws to a close and he prepares to assume the presidency of Drew University, speculation centers on whether his successor will have the same devotion, and the same thriving state economy, to sustain the momentum.

One innovation that could suffer if the economy falters is a challenge-grant program that allows

colleges to compete for millions of extra dollars for special projects.

The program is open to private colleges, too, reflecting the respect the state has historically shown those institutions. Beginning with the founding of Princeton University in 1746, private colleges and universities have been the dominant higher-education force in New Jersey. Only in the last quarter-century, with the expansion of graduate programs at Rutgers University and the transformation of other state institutions from teachers' colleges to more comprehensive institutions, has that begun to change.

Many of the private institutions are also eligible for state financial assistance. In the flush years of the 1980's, that arrangement tended to encourage cooperation among all sectors of higher education as the Legislature prepared the state budget. But if state resources start to shrink, some speculate that competition may re-emerge. And the budget adopted for 1989-90 is in fact a tight one, making the issue far from theoretical.

In addition to the challenge grants, New Jersey has been a trendsetter in other issues affecting higher education. Its statewide assessment program to measure how well students are being taught has been held up as a model because it was developed with the cooperation of faculty members and relies on a variety of tests and evaluations. The state also has devised a strict code of conduct governing the use of alcoholic beverages on campuses, partly in response to the death of a student at a Rutgers University fraternity party.

New Jersey has large black, His-

panic, and working-class-immigrant populations, so state officials have been paying attention to the problems of attracting and retaining the kind of students who have historically not attended college in high numbers.

New Jersey also has a long political tradition of strong local governments, a factor that led state leaders to eschew a statewide community-college system in favor of one that depends heavily on localities for financing and control.

The Board of Higher Education coordinates postsecondary education. Its staff is the Department of Higher Education, headed by a chancellor who is a member of the Governor's cabinet. There are 31 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,827,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.6%



25 to 34	16.6%
35 and older	49.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.5%
Black	12.6%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income:

\$21,994

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	84,880
1999-2000 (estimate)	82,315

High-school dropout rate:

22.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Thomas H. Kean (R), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marla Ucelli, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 292-6000

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1991; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

8 Democrats, 6 Republicans
Jim Courter (R), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), James J. Florio (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Frank Pallone, Jr. (D), Donald M. Payne (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), Jim Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 38 Democrats, 41 Republicans, 1 vacancy

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ECA is pleased to announce the successful implementation of a totally customized registration system for Ball State University, including comprehensive and integrated Course Catalog, Term Class Schedule, Student Scheduling, Registration, Grade Reporting, and Facilities Management modules.

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COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	18

Private 4-year institutions	26
Private 2-year institutions	5

Total 63

Vocational institutions: 259

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Higher Education
20 West State Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
T. Edward Hollander, chancellor

Private-college association:

Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
Summit 07901
(201) 277-3738
Francis J. Mertz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Camden County College, Rider College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,605
At private institutions	2,527

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.4%
At private institutions	66.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	24.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$42,919
At public 2-year institutions	\$34,768
At private 4-year institutions	\$40,364
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	131,859
At public 2-year institutions	103,549
At private 4-year institutions	56,471
At private 2-year institutions	2,554
Undergraduate	249,369
First-time freshmen	41,634
Graduate	38,881
Professional	6,183
Total	294,433

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.5%
Full-time	50.2%
Minority	19.2%
Foreign	3.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 2.2%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	9,534
Bachelor's	23,328
Master's	6,454
Doctorate	670
Professional	1,753

Residence of new students: State residents make up 90% of all new college students enrolled in New Jersey; 64% of all New Jersey residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.8%
Private institutions	15.2%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Rutgers University	
New Brunswick	18.2%
Montclair State College	17.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seton Hall University	12.3%
Princeton University	14.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 893 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 72% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	\$763
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,221
At private 2-year institutions	\$1,200

Most expensive public institution:

New Jersey Institute
of Technology, \$3,560

Most expensive private institution:

Princeton University, \$14,390

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	\$714,733,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,129,452,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$80,797,000; 56,227 awards	
Non-need-based: \$5,149,000; 4,843 awards	
Other: None	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers
University at New Brunswick;
\$150,000 (1987-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$215,580,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.6%
State and local governments	17.4%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	25.6%
Other	7.0%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and
adult education \$39,988,000
GI Bill \$7,720,000
Pell Grants \$64,168,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$97,865,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$43,983,000
National Science Foundation	\$24,810,000
Department of Defense	\$12,207,000
Department of Agriculture	\$3,630,000
Department of Energy	\$4,798,000

Largest endowment:

Princeton University \$2,308,073,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	\$78,758,000
Rutgers University	\$26,007,000
New Jersey Institute of Technology	\$6,382,000

MISCELLANY

★ Several community colleges in New Jersey—Camden County College, Middlesex County College, and Union County College, for example—have played key roles in developing the state's well-regarded program to provide basic education and job training to welfare recipients.

★ Rutgers University has opened a residential program designed to house students with substance-

abuse problems. The program, on the university's New Brunswick campus, is said to be the first of its kind in the country.

★ Princeton University is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

CHANGES in New Mexico politics and demographics have presented challenges to colleges and universities in the state, and higher education has a mixed record in responding.

The University of New Mexico has been feeling the political impact of the new Democrat-controlled Legislature more than any other state institution. Since the new Democratic majority elected Hispanic lawmakers to lead the House of Representatives and Senate, the university and its affirma-

tive-action policies have been under scrutiny as never before.

Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers, a Republican and a former professor of agricultural economics, has taken a strong interest in higher education, as well. He has initiated state scholarships for undergraduate minority students and is developing a program designed to increase the number of minority students who pursue graduate degrees.

While university officials say they are trying to attract more minority students and faculty members, lawmakers say universities are not moving fast enough.

On financial issues, by contrast, students believe the university is moving too quickly. A controversial \$100-a-year increase in tuition sparked a series of student demonstrations, including a sit-in at the university's administration building.

Whether the state will have enough money to prevent further tuition increases or budget cuts remains to be seen. New Mexico's

economy, once heavily dependent on the declining oil and gas industries, continues to diversify, but state officials are not awash in dollars.

Even without much new money, legislators are interested in seeing improvements in the system. Specifically, they want to see the public colleges and universities better define their missions and raise academic standards—while insuring that those standards do not discourage minority students from enrolling.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the Governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for postsecondary education. There are 11 governing boards for public institutions.

Only three private, non-profit higher-education institutions operate in the state.

One is St. John's College, the second campus of St. John's College in Maryland.

Continued on Following Page

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New Mexico

CONTINUED

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,595,000 (Rank 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.8%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	41.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	1.8%
White	76.0%
Other and unknown	13.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	36.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,488

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 17,162
1999-2000 (estimate) 21,288

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Garrey F. Carruthers (R),
term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Marlis Mann, State Capitol, Santa Fe
87534, (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term
ends 1995; Pete V. Domenici (R), term
ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Bill Richardson (D), Steven Schiff (R),
Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 16
Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 25
Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	26

Vocational institutions: 42**Statewide coordinating board:**

Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-8300

Kathleen M. Kies, executive director

Private-college association:

New Mexico Independent
College Association
College of Santa Fe
LaSalle Hall, Room B-205
Saint Michael's Drive
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 473-6271

Robert F. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	2,200
At private institutions	56

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.8%
At private institutions	47.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.0%
At private institutions	42.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	\$24,863
At private 4-year institutions	\$26,677
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	47,471
At public 2-year institutions	33,827
At private 4-year institutions	1,776
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	71,939
First-time freshmen	9,012
Graduate	10,510
Professional	625
Total	83,074

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	49.2%
Minority	36.1%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 50.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,766
Bachelor's	4,548
Master's	1,732
Doctorate	206
Professional	170

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in New Mexico; 79% of all New Mexico residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	97.6%
Private institutions	2.4%
4-year institutions	52.0%
2-year institutions	48.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Mexico main campus	29.6%
New Mexico State University main campus	26.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

College of Santa Fe	42.3%
College of the Southwest	20.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 56% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

MONEY**Average tuition and fees:**

At public 4-year institutions	\$915
At public 2-year institutions	\$407
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,649
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

New Mexico State University, \$1,386

Most expensive private institution:

St. John's College, \$11,905

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$456,600,000
Private institutions	\$16,500,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$268,800,000

Two-year change: Up 7%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,309,000; 7,072 awards
Non-need-based: \$2,950,000;
1,969 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Gerald W. May, University of
New Mexico: \$110,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$127,714,000

Sources:
Federal government 59.4%
State and local governments 14.0%
Industry 15.8%
The institution itself 7.6%
Other 3.1%

Federal spending on education**and student aid (selected programs):**

Vocational and
adult education \$13,810,000
GI Bill \$8,488,000
Pell Grants \$26,327,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$55,138,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health
and Human Services \$9,144,000
National Science
Foundation \$4,529,000
Department of Defense \$28,924,000
Department
of Agriculture \$2,422,000
Department of Energy \$1,842,000

Largest endowment:

University of
New Mexico \$37,623,000

Top fund raisers:

University of
New Mexico \$10,012,000
New Mexico
Military Institute \$1,487,000

**MISCELLANY**

★ Actress Greer Garson, a seven-time Academy Award nominee and an adjunct professor at the College of Santa Fe, has donated \$3-million to the college to build a new communications-arts center.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory, one of three national laboratories that the University of California system operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research done in the 1940's, including the Manhattan Project.

★ 1989 is the University of New Mexico's centennial year.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

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New York

LIKE New York itself, higher education in the Empire State cannot be stereotyped.

The state is home to urban institutions, like Bronx Community College; to private liberal-arts institutions in bucolic settings, like Colgate University and Wells College; and to large public and private research universities, like the State University of New York at Buffalo and Columbia University.

As New York's liberal student-aid policies and private-college grant programs suggest, the state's many private institutions continue to wield much political clout. These colleges include Fordham, New York, and Syracuse Universities and Vassar College.

But lately, the state's budget difficulties have focused attention on its two giant public systems: the City University of New York and the State University of New York.

Both systems include community colleges, professional schools, and research universities, and many of the individual institutions predate the systems.

The budget crisis proved a formidable test for the systems' traditionally active faculty unions and student groups, whose Albany lobbying and campus sit-ins helped avert the cuts and a threatened tuition increase.

It was also a rude welcome for SUNY's new chancellor, D. Bruce Johnstone, who has been struggling to regain for the university the confidence of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo. A Democrat, Mr. Cuomo has been using his well-known rhetorical skills to criticize SUNY for what he calls wasteful management practices.

Despite SUNY's money problems, its leaders were heartened in 1989 when its upgrading of graduate programs and research capability earned the Buffalo campus admission to the prestigious Association of American Universities. The leaders hope to pursue similar improvements at the Albany, Binghamton, and Stony Brook campuses.

The CUNY system, which also depends on New York City for some of the community colleges' financing, has a long tradition of educating the city's poor and immigrant populations. It also has been particularly aggressive in recent years in developing programs to help the economy of New York and to improve its public schools. Regarded as the quintessential urban university, CUNY has many campuses where racial-minority groups today make up a majority of the student bodies.

Cornell University, the private Ivy League research institution that operates four SUNY units, is the state's land-grant college.

The New York State Board of Regents, whose members are selected by the Legislature, coordinates education at all levels in the state. The CUNY and SUNY systems are governed by their own boards.

In addition to its colleges and universities, New York City is home to many other institutions that have a strong influence on higher education. For example, it is the site of many of the nation's

leading hospitals and medical-research centers.

The city is also generally considered to be the country's foundation center. The Ford, Andrew W. Mellon, and Rockefeller Foundations and the Carnegie Corporation of New York are all in the city, and draw grant-seekers from universities around the world.

New York City is also the country's artistic and literary center. Many major publishing houses, journals, theaters, and museums are located there, as is the New York Public Library, with more than 6 million volumes in its research collections.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,761,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.3%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	48.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.9%
Black	13.7%
White	79.9%
Other and unknown	4.3%
Hispanic (may be any race)	9.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$19,305

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	173,268
1989-2000 (estimate)	173,615

High-school dropout rate: 37.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Daniel Kinley, State Capitol, Room 242, Albany 12224, (518) 474-3321

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

21 Democrats, 13 Republicans
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Eliot L. Engel (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Robert Garcia (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton

(R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Nita M. Lowey (D), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Michael R. McNulty (D), Guy V. Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Bill Paxton (R), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B.H. Solomon (R), Edolphus Towns (D), James T. Walsh (R), Ted Weiss (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 34 Republicans; Assembly, 92 Democrats, 58 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 49
Public 2-year institutions 48

Continued on Following Page

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New York

CONTINUED

Private 4-year institutions 183
Private 2-year institutions 53
Total 236

Vocational institutions: 461

Statewide coordinating board:

New York State Board of Regents
Cultural Education Center, Room 5B28
Albany 12224
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner
for higher and continuing education

Private-college association:

Commission on Independent Colleges
and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
P.O. Box 7289
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Onondaga Community College,
State University of New York,
Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Adelphi University, Marist College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 19,558
At private institutions 16,347

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 69.7%
At private institutions 57.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 29.8%
At private institutions 28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$43,047
At public 2-year institutions \$36,759
At private 4-year institutions \$39,435
At private 2-year institutions \$20,379

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 142,436
At public 2-year institutions 224,610
At private 4-year institutions 394,534
At private 2-year institutions 30,964

Undergraduate 812,195
First-time freshmen 163,900
Graduate 154,147
Professional 26,202
Total 992,544

Enrollment highlights:

Women 55.2%
Full-time 62.5%
Minority 22.6%
Foreign 3.3%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 4.4%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 47,956
Bachelor's 86,651
Master's 32,890
Doctorate 3,366
Professional 6,962

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in New York, 83% of all New York residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 66.9%
Private institutions 33.1%

4-year institutions 70.6%
2-year institutions 29.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

State University of New York at Buffalo 11.5%
Hunter College of the City University of New York 44.4%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New York University 19.0%
Syracuse University 8.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 889 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 72% of New York's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$1,431
At public 2-year institutions \$1,340
At private 4-year institutions \$7,364
At private 2-year institutions \$4,795

Most expensive public institution:

Cornell University
statutory schools, \$5,570

Most expensive private institution:

Bard College, \$14,735

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$3,802,602,000
Private institutions \$5,594,159,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$3,110,021,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$395,600,000;
314,328 awards
Non-need-based: \$28,505,000;
65,355 awards
Other: \$385,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Steven B. Sample, State University of New York at Buffalo: \$126,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$1,130,142,000
Sources:
Federal government 68.1%
State and local governments 4.7%
Industry 5.5%
The institution itself 12.1%
Other 9.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$67,155,000
GI Bill \$21,268,000
Pell Grants \$393,228,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$752,825,000
Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$490,679,000
National Science Foundation \$112,591,000
Department of Defense \$58,036,000
Department of Agriculture \$9,798,000
Department of Energy \$38,511,000

Largest endowment:

Columbia University \$1,374,608,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University \$142,028,000
Columbia University \$93,730,000
New York University \$66,090,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 96

MISCELLANY

★ Fifteen female students at Vassar College have started a new club—the Future Housewives of America—to counter what they believe is opposition to traditional values among many women on campus. Along with working to stop violence against wives and children, the group will stage Tupperware parties and run a dating service at the college.



★ Unhappiness about a contractor's use of steel made in South Africa in a new building at Skidmore College led to a unique response: Stairwells in the building are decorated with student-designed murals that convey the horrors of apartheid and the achievements of cultures native to South Africa.

★ All students at Cooper Union, an engineering, architecture, and art institution in Manhattan, receive a full scholarship covering tuition, and room and board. Peter Cooper, the inventor and entrepreneur who founded the institution in 1859, required the full scholarships as a condition of his donating the school's original endowment.

★ The School of New Resources, a division of the College of New Rochelle, is a pioneer in teaching adults. It holds classes on six neighborhood campuses close to where students live, provides academic and financial-aid counseling in the evenings, and has replaced standard lectures with informal seminars that structure learning around the life patterns and experiences of adults.

★ A conscientious objector who spent World War II involved in a human-experimentation program at the University of Rochester donated \$1-million to the university for a center for the study of peace.

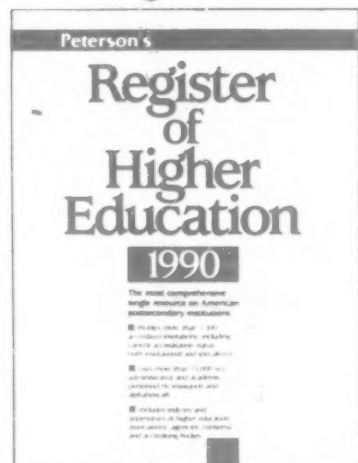
★ The governors of the two most populous states both received their law degrees from St. John's University. California's Gov. George Deukmejian, a Republican, received his degree in 1952, and New York's Governor Cuomo received his in 1956. Mr. Cuomo also received his undergraduate degree from St. John's.

★ *The Elements of Style*, the classic writing guide by William Strunk, Jr., and E. B. White, is based on a privately printed book with the same title used in a Cornell University English class in 1919. At the time, Strunk was the professor and White was one of his students.

★ With 379,000 students at 64 campuses—including 30 community colleges—the State University of New York System is the nation's largest university system.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

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North Carolina

THE TRIANGLE, a relatively recent addition to North Carolina's geography, is a symbol of how far higher education has come in the state in the last 20 years.

The triangle is formed by points representing three research universities: Duke, North Carolina State, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the space between those campuses, high-technology businesses have thrived, using—and adding to—the resources of the three campuses. As a result, the economy of North Carolina, once largely based on agriculture and textiles, is now much more diversified and healthy.

That North Carolina model of university-business interaction has become a model that many states wish to emulate.

The success of the effort is the result of decades of work to improve the quality of the universities, which are nationally respected in many fields.

Even though North Carolina in recent years has had only moderate budget growth, the years of providing support for higher education have allowed the colleges to stay strong.

For public higher education, the strength is not limited to the top research universities. The 14-campus system is thriving, with many campuses pushing to expand programs or improve facilities. The U.N.C. campus at Charlotte and East Carolina University in particular are seen as institutions on the move.

One problem facing the state is a result of that growth: concern among Chapel Hill supporters that their campus's flagship status may be eroded by so much expansion elsewhere.

The university system is governed by a single board, with a less-powerful board providing advice for each campus.

North Carolina also has a large community-college system, which has popular job-training and basic-education programs. The system is governed locally, with coordination by a state board.

Duke is the most famous of North Carolina's private institutions, attracting students from across the country and the world. Many other private colleges in the state, most of which are affiliated with religious groups, are also gaining in popularity and prestige. In the last two years, however, Southern Baptist institutions have been engaged in a bitter fight over religious control of faculty appointments and curriculum.

Historically black colleges in North Carolina play an important role in both public and private higher education. The state has five traditionally black public colleges and seven private ones.

Although North Carolina's desegregation plans have expired, racial issues continue to be among the most difficult ones facing college officials. Black enrollments at most institutions do not equal the proportion of blacks in the state's population.

Some North Carolina institutions, however, have ambitious plans to attract minority students

and faculty members. Duke, for example, is trying to hire at least one black faculty member for each of its academic departments.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,602,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	22.4%
White	75.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.0%
At least 4 years of college	13.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,304

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	67,946
1990-91 (estimate)	64,779

High-school dropout rate: 32.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Lee E. Monroe, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh 27603; (919) 733-5811

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1991; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

8 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), James McClure (D), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), H. Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charles Rose (D), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 37 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	17
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	36
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	127

Vocational institutions: 73

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27515
(919) 962-6981
C. D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community

Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051

Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:

North Carolina Association of
Independent Colleges
and Universities

879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817

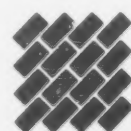
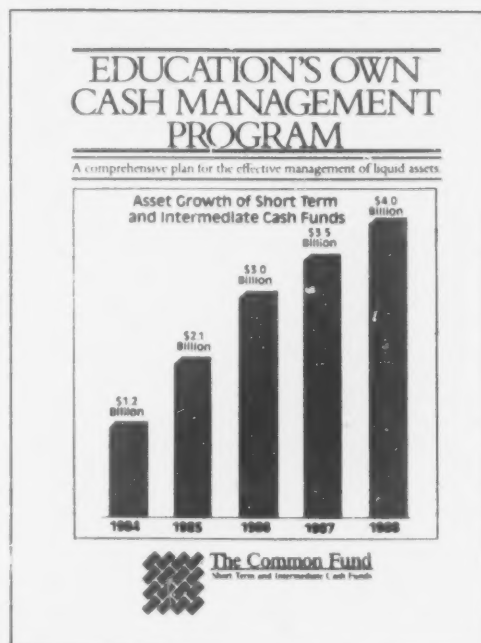
John T. Henley, president

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C

North Carolina

CONTINUED

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wingate College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 9,575
At private institutions 2,292

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 58.3%
At private institutions 51.4%

Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 33.1%
At private institutions 33.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$36,514
At public 2-year institutions \$22,802
At private 4-year institutions \$27,554
At private 2-year institutions \$22,512

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 135,340
At public 2-year institutions 123,590
At private 4-year institutions 55,535
At private 2-year institutions 6,786
Undergraduate 287,980
First time freshmen 62,157
Graduate 27,183
Professional 6,088
Total 321,251

Enrollment highlights:

Women 55.6%
Full-time 62.6%
Minority 20.5%
Foreign 1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment Up 24.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate 10,659
Bachelor's 24,919
Master's 5,678
Doctorate 788
Professional 1,620

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in North Carolina; 93% of all North Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions 83.0%
Private institutions 17.0%

4-year institutions 57.8%
2-year institutions 42.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

North Carolina State University 12.5%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Duke University 8.3%
Wake Forest University 4.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 841 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 61% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions \$818
At public 2-year institutions \$216
At private 4-year institutions \$5,597
At private 2-year institutions \$3,635

Most expensive public institution:

North Carolina School of the Arts, \$1,528

Most expensive private institution:

Duke University, \$13,928

Expenditures:

Public institutions \$1,799,173,000
Private institutions \$837,291,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$1,329,606,000
Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,989,000; 7,849 awards
Non-need-based: \$23,297,000; 24,330 awards
Other: \$22,837,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Bruce R. Poulton, North Carolina State University: \$110,500 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$313,819,000
Sources:
Federal government 62.2%
State and local governments 17.5%
Industry 7.6%
The institution itself 8.2%
Other 4.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$41,672,000

GI Bill \$25,864,000
Pell Grants \$67,295,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$228,176,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services \$164,059,000
National Science Foundation \$16,745,000
Department of Defense \$14,109,000
Department of Agriculture \$11,225,000
Department of Energy \$5,206,000

Largest endowment:

Duke University \$392,893,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University \$85,903,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill \$39,610,000
Wake Forest University \$24,071,000

MISCELLANY

★ Warren Wilson College has a 15-hours-a-week work requirement for all on-campus students, and a dean of work to administer the program.

★ Pembroke State University was founded to teach American Indians, and its student body is still about one-third Indian.

★ Students at Duke University have formed "Devils Who Don't," named after Duke's mascot, the Blue Devil. Members of Devils Who Don't encourage students to wait until they are married to have sex.

★ Many politicians in North Carolina have strong higher-education

ties. Gov. James G. Martin is a former chemistry professor at Davidson College. U.S. Sen. Terry Sanford is former president of Duke University. Robert W. Scott, a former Governor, is now president of the State Department of Community Colleges. U.S. Rep. David E. Price is a former political science professor at Duke University.

★ The University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ Julian Abele, the architect who designed much of Duke University's campus, in April became the first black person to be honored with a portrait in Duke's administration building.

★ Davidson College is launching a \$150-million capital campaign, the largest ever attempted by a liberal-arts college.

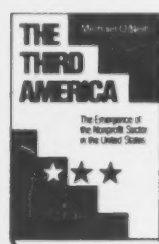
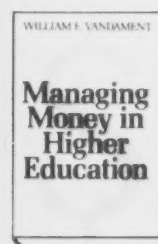
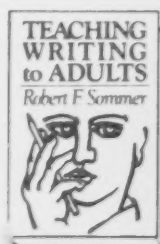
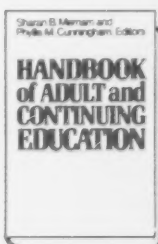
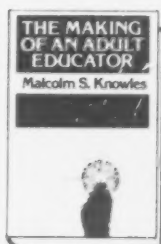
★ Teachers graduating from Fayetteville State University's education school receive a warranty along with their bachelor's degrees. If a graduate is found deficient by his or her employer, the university will either send in experts to refine the graduate's skills or allow the graduate to attend more university classes, both without charge.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

Sources and notes appear on Page 96



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North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA'S egalitarian and populist traditions have produced a higher-education system that may be more extensive than the sparsely populated state needs, or can afford.

But the 11 widely scattered state colleges and universities have become vital parts of their home communities' economies, and it is unlikely that political leaders would risk the outrage involved in closing a campus.

An all-out public-relations campaign proclaiming a "Crisis in Higher Education" won the system a reprieve in 1989. The Legislative Assembly approved a tax increase for colleges to help stem the flight of faculty members.

Gov. George A. Sinner, a Democrat who was once president of the Board of Higher Education, is favorably disposed toward giving higher education more money. But even he cannot overcome the impact of the state's weak economy, which has been battered in recent years by declines in the agriculture and energy industries.

State leaders acknowledge that any real solution will require a form of "downsizing." The process would probably involve cutbacks in enrollments by instituting tougher admissions standards at the two research universities, the University of North Dakota and North Dakota State University, and the elimination of many duplicative programs at the various campuses.

All public colleges are governed by the Board of Higher Education, established under the state Constitution.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 664,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.4%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	43.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	3.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	96.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,833

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	8,012
1999-2000 (estimate)	8,749

High-school dropout rate: 11.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol M. Siegert, State Capitol, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1995; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:

1 Democrat
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 32 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 61 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	18

Vocational institutions:

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
John A. Richardson, commissioner

Private-college association:

North Dakota Independent College Fund
University of Mary
7500 University Drive
Bismarck 58504
(701) 255-7500
Ernest B. Borr, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,400
At private institutions	89

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.7%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.2%
At private institutions	41.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,959
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,699
At private 4-year institutions	\$20,409
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,547

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,358
At public 2-year institutions	6,990
At private 4-year institutions	2,466
At private 2-year institutions	238
Undergraduate	33,670
First-time freshmen	8,249
Graduate	2,975
Professional	407
Total	37,052

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.0%
Full-time	78.7%
Minority	5.5%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,980
Bachelor's	4,209
Master's	587
Doctorate	76
Professional	117

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in North Dakota, 81% of all North Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.6%
Private institutions	12.4%

Continued on Following Page

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North Dakota

CONTINUED

4-year institutions	48.4%
2-year institutions	51.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
 University of North Dakota 4.3%
 North Dakota State University 1.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
 University of Mary 7.8%
 Jamestown College 3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 73% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:	
At public 4-year institutions	\$1,198
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,074
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,162
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
 University of North Dakota
 main campus, \$1,724

Most expensive private institution:
 Jamestown College, \$6,170

Expenditures:	
Public institutions	\$288,214,000
Private institutions	\$18,853,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$118,072,000
 Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
 Need-based: \$1,007,000; 2,013 awards
 Non-need-based: \$111,000; awards n/a
 Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
 Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: \$92,880 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$38,984,000

Sources:	
Federal government	44.9%
State and local governments	39.4%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	9.5%
Other	0.7%



Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$6,149,000
 GI Bill \$3,741,000
 Pell Grants \$20,822,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$8,194,000

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$1,238,000
 National Science Foundation \$513,000
 Department of Defense \$400,000
 Department of Agriculture \$3,354,000
 Department of Energy \$135,000

Largest endowment:
 University of North Dakota Foundation \$12,938,000

Top fund raisers:
 University of North Dakota \$4,983,000
 Jamestown College \$1,209,000
 University of Mary \$736,000

MISCELLANY

★ Four of North Dakota's two-year colleges are controlled by Indian tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ A University of North Dakota faculty member last year sponsored a limerick-writing contest to draw attention to the way the state's financial problems have hurt the university system. Among the entries:

With current state resource deployment,

Young scholars find little enjoyment.

The Governor whimpers,

And postures, and simpers,

While the faculty seeks new employment.

★ Some 310 faculty and staff members at Minot State University in 1988 contributed almost \$700,-

000 to the university's \$3-million endowment drive, the largest in its history. In expressing thanks for the support, the university's development officer noted, "These people haven't had a raise in four years. They're hardy up here in North Dakota."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

SPARKS flew in 1989 when Gov. Richard F. Celeste and education leaders butted heads over his education plan, and the battle captured the attention of news organizations across the state.

Governor Celeste, a Democrat, insisted that the best way to guarantee education a stable source of additional revenue was to increase the state income tax. But education officials did not like the provision in his legislation that would have created a new board to monitor the use of the new money.

After the commotion died down, a compromise plan emerged from the General Assembly, which established a \$90-million fund to improve education.

The uproar was prompted by an extremely tight budget that threatened to lead to cuts in appropriations to higher education. Until the recent problems, however, the public colleges had received substantial increases in state funds under Governor Celeste.

More significantly, many observers say, the state has started to view higher education as a partner in its economic strategy to move from an industrial to a service-based economy. Ohio's program to support joint university-business research, named for Thomas Alva Edison, is one of the most highly regarded in the nation.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. The Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating board, and each institution has its own board, with some operating branch campuses as well.

Ohio is known for its many huge campuses. The Ohio State University enrolls more than 50,000 students annually, and the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000.

The state is also home to many small, private liberal-arts colleges, like the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College, which has one of the most prestigious music schools in the country.

Even for a state with so many different types of institution, Ohio has a relatively low college-going rate among its high-school graduates, and state officials are planning several campaigns to encourage youngsters to go to college. Those campaigns are expected to pay special attention to the state's minority students.

Ohio also has many proprietary schools. Interest in those schools has grown in the last year, following scandals about the management and academic quality of some of them.

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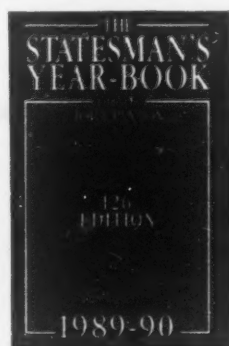
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DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,787,000 (Rank: 7)	
Age distribution:	
Up to 17	26.0%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	46.0%
Racial and ethnic distribution:	
American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.0%
White	89.0%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%
Educational attainment of adults:	
At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,536

New high-school graduates in:
 1989-90 (estimate) 132,681
 1999-2000 (estimate) 126,249

High-school dropout rate: 17.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard F. Celeste (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
 Carla Edelson, 77 South High Street,
 30th Floor, Columbus 43215, (614) 466-1444

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans
 Douglas Applegate (D), Michael DeWine (R), Dennis E. Eckart (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Paul E. Gillmor (R), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Thomas A. Luken (D), Donald E. (Buz) Lukens (R), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 14 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 59 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:	
Public 4-year institutions	22
Public 2-year institutions	39
Private 4-year institutions	65
Private 2-year institutions	29
Total	155

Vocational institutions: 345

Statewide coordinating board:
 Board of Regents
 State Office Tower, 36th Floor
 30 East Broad Street
 Columbus 43266
 (614) 466-6000
 William B. Coulter, chancellor

Private-college association:
 Association of Independent Colleges
 and Universities of Ohio
 17 South High Street, Suite 1020
 Columbus 43215
 (614) 228-2196
 Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
 None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
 Cleveland State University,
 University of Cincinnati

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
 At public institutions 11,010
 At private institutions 4,589

Proportion with tenure:
 At public institutions 70.6%
 At private institutions 59.4%

Proportion who are women:
 At public institutions 26.4%
 At private institutions 26.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:
 At public 4-year institutions \$40,235
 At public 2-year institutions \$30,052
 At private 4-year institutions \$31,299
 At private 2-year institutions \$19,676

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
 At public 4-year institutions 270,167
 At public 2-year institutions 121,664
 At private 4-year institutions 103,198
 At private 2-year institutions 23,435
 Undergraduate 449,360
 First-time freshmen 98,903
 Graduate 57,026
 Professional 12,078
 Total 518,464

Enrollment highlights:
 Women 51.8%
 Full-time 60.8%
 Minority 9.6%
 Foreign 2.4%
 10-year change in total enrollment Up 14.5%

Degrees awarded:
 Associate 17,850
 Bachelor's 43,983
 Master's 12,185
 Doctorate 1,612
 Professional 3,341

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Ohio; 86% of all Ohio residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:
 Public institutions 74.2%
 Private institutions 25.8%
 4-year institutions 66.5%
 2-year institutions 33.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:
 Ohio State University main campus 8.0%
 University of Cincinnati 14.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:
 University of Dayton 5.9%
 Case Western Reserve University 10.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 52% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
 At public 4-year institutions \$1,982
 At public 2-year institutions \$1,181
 At private 4-year institutions \$6,176
 At private 2-year institutions \$3,380

Most expensive public institution:
 Miami University at Oxford, \$3,400

Most expensive private institution:
 Oberlin College, \$14,220

Expenditures:
 Public institutions \$2,718,408,000
 Private institutions \$980,801,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,320,460,000
 Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:
 Need-based: \$51,400,000;
 68,000 awards
 Non-need-based: \$21,462,000;
 38,464 awards
 Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
 Edward H. Jennings, Ohio State University main campus:
 \$146,286 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$328,772,000

Sources:
 Federal government 58.7%
 State and local governments 10.6%
 Industry 6.8%
 The institution itself 14.3%
 Other 9.6%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
 Vocational and adult education \$64,134,000

GI Bill \$26,597,000
 Pell Grants \$188,488,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$197,721,000

Selected programs:
 Department of Health and Human Services \$104,894,000
 National Science Foundation \$18,152,000
 Department of Defense \$35,936,000
 Department of Agriculture \$7,755,000
 Department of Energy \$4,316,000

Largest endowment:
 Case Western Reserve University \$331,183,000

Top fund raisers:
 Ohio State University \$63,907,000
 Case Western Reserve University \$34,062,000
 University of Cincinnati \$25,963,000

MISCELLANY

★ Ohio Wesleyan University has opened an "intergenerational residence hall," where students live in

rooms alongside older residents of the community, who rent their apartments from the institution.

★ In 1863 Daniel Alexander Payne, a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was named president of Wilberforce University, making him the world's first black university president.

★ The College of Wooster has a \$307,000 endowment for the maintenance and conservation of the 1,500 trees on its campus.

★ Xavier University will provide five full-cost scholarships this year to freshmen who are committed to providing service to others. The scholarships are intended to underscore the Jesuit institution's commitment to service, peace, and justice. Recipients are expected to perform about 15 hours of community-service work weekly.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

CLEP slates 1989 workshops. Focus will be new technology.

The College Board is scheduling College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) workshops across the country. Find out about our increased use of microcomputers in CLEP. Come and get hands-on experience with CLEP's new microcomputer applications.

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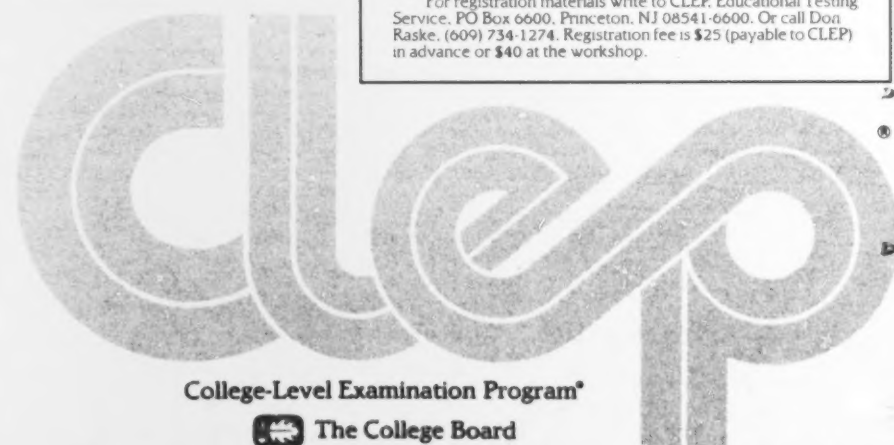
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Oklahoma

HIGHER education in Oklahoma is trying, with mixed success, to break free from some traditions that have hampered its development.

Those traditions include a win-at-all-costs commitment to college athletics, a populist philosophy that leads many politicians to oppose admissions standards, and a highly politicized college system that many officials say has led to a series of financial scandals.

All of those traditions are under fire, but they remain strong. How much they will continue to influence the direction of higher education is anyone's guess.

In athletics, the scandals in 1988-89 surrounding the University of Oklahoma football team shocked even hard-core fans. The football coach, Barry Switzer, resigned. But reformers could not claim a complete victory, since Mr. Switzer in effect named his successor.

On questions of college standards and political involvement in academic decisions, the State Regents for Higher Education had many successes in the last academic year. Led by a new chancellor, Hans Brisch, the regents adopted new policies to prevent corruption and raise academic standards. The policies were challenged by angry lawmakers, but generally emerged intact.

In a sign of changing times in the state, the Legislature even rewarded the regents by providing generous budget increases for higher education—no easy task in a state that is still recovering from the decline in the oil and agriculture industries.

Oklahoma officials were pleased when the Education Department declared in 1989 that the state was in compliance with federal anti-bias laws—a decision that ended years of federal monitoring of the state's desegregation efforts.

Racial issues continue to be troublesome, however. Black legislators have consistently complained about poor recruitment efforts for black students and inadequate state support for Langston University, a public black institution.

In terms of governance, the state regents, who coordinate higher education, are gaining in power. But the governance system is still decentralized. Much power lies with the governing boards of the 17 colleges and universities.

Private higher education in Oklahoma is dominated by religious institutions, the most famous of which is Oral Roberts University.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,285,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.2%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	44.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.7%
Black	6.8%
White	86.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,323

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	35,676
1999-2000 (estimate)	45,235

High-school dropout rate: 27.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Henry Bellmon (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, State Capitol, Oklahoma City 73105; (405) 521-2342

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1991, Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D), Wes Watkins (D)

Legislature: Senate, 33 Democrats, 15 Republicans, House, 69 Democrats, 32 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	14

Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	5

Total 46

Vocational institutions: 89

Statewide coordinating board:

State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 521-2444
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:

Oklahoma Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
114 East Sheridan, Suite 101
Oklahoma City 73104
(405) 235-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Central State University,
Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Oklahoma State University,
University of Oklahoma

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,373
At private institutions	930

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.4%
At private institutions	46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.1%
At private institutions	28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$31,763
At public 2-year institutions	\$27,143
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,398
At private 2-year institutions	\$20,449

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,619
At public 2-year institutions	55,287
At private 4-year institutions	18,464
At private 2-year institutions	5,360

Undergraduate	148,293
First-time freshmen	31,424
Graduate	20,765
Professional	3,672
Total	172,730

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	57.2%
Minority	14.1%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,338
Bachelor's	13,545
Master's	3,935
Doctorate	342
Professional	999

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in Oklahoma; 87% of all Oklahoma residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	88.7%
Private institutions	11.3%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Oklahoma	10.4%
Oklahoma State University	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Oral Roberts University	12.9%
University of Tulsa	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 56% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$757
At public 2-year institutions	\$456
At private 4-year institutions	\$3,662
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,262

Most expensive public institution:

University of Oklahoma
at Norman, \$1,507

Most expensive private institution:

National Education Center-Spartan
School of Aeronautics, \$7,680

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$844,829,000
Private institutions	\$178,905,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$415,191,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$11,422,000;	
15,525 awards	
Non-need-based: \$428,000; 200 awards	
Other: \$6,639,000	

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard L. Van Horn, University
of Oklahoma at Norman: \$140,000
(1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$99,116,000

Sources:	
Federal government	26.1%
State and local governments	3.4%
Industry	6.8%
The institution itself	58.1%
Other	5.5%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and
adult education \$21,311,000
GI Bill \$16,766,000
Pell Grants \$68,125,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$32,570,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$9,199,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,493,000
Department of Defense	\$4,496,000
Department of Agriculture	\$4,913,000
Department of Energy	\$4,508,000

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa \$242,076,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	\$15,929,000
Oklahoma State University	\$11,444,000
University of Tulsa	\$7,434,000

MISCELLANY

★ The historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ Honors students at Oklahoma State University will have their own lounge in the university's library this academic year. The university spent about \$25,000 to convert two library rooms into the lounge and to outfit one of the rooms with eight personal computers.

★ In 1988, the University of Tulsa was granted the second chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in Oklahoma. The first was at the University of Oklahoma.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

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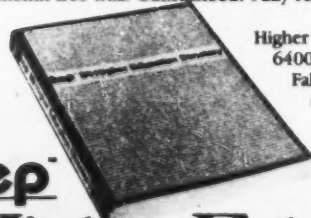
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Thurston E. Manning, President, Council on Postsecondary Accreditation
Washington, DC, August, 1989

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hep
Higher Education Directory

Oregon

A YEAR AGO it looked as if the only place higher education in Oregon could go was up.

At the time, one popular university president was being forced to retire, another was under fire for questionable financial practices, legislators were tiring of colleges' pleas for more money, and Gov. Neil Goldschmidt's efforts to force out the chancellor of the university system alarmed many educators.

Today those image- and personality-related problems have been supplanted by more far-reaching issues that will determine how higher education is provided in the state, and to whom.

Money remains an issue. The Legislative Assembly does regularly appropriate increases. But recent moves to provide some of the extra funds through lottery-type programs, rather than general revenues, leave some people unsettled about the financial future of higher education.

The Oregon State Board of Higher Education, fearing its eight four-year institutions were being forced to spread their limited financial resources too thin, has agreed to cut back university enrollments by making admission more selective.

A special state committee is also examining how better to involve public and private institutions in the provision of higher education—especially graduate courses—to residents of the city's chief metropolitan area, Portland.

Oregon has a well-organized group of private colleges, among them institutions of high reputation such as Lewis and Clark and Reed Colleges.

Both the Portland committee, and several new science and technology initiatives that call for university involvement, are being promoted by Governor Goldschmidt, a Democrat who talks repeatedly of higher education's important role in diversifying the state's "economy of lumber."

Oregon's 13 community colleges are considered an essential element in state efforts to extend higher education to rural areas. But because they are costly to operate, the state is starting a telecommunications network that will further extend course offerings to rural Oregon.

Oregon has no statewide coordinating board. The Office of Educational Policy and Planning, headed by an appointee of the Governor, fills that role. Community colleges are governed by the same agency that sets policy for public schools, the State Board of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,750,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.8%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 34	18.7%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	1.4%
White	94.8%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,885

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	26,971
1999-2000 (estimate)	29,119

High-school dropout rate: 27.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Neil Goldschmidt (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Paul E. Bragdon, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-2047

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1991; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives: 3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Denny Smith (R), Robert F. (Bob) Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 32 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	24
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	46

Vocational institutions: 151

Statewide coordinating board:

Oregon Office of Educational Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97301
(503) 378-3921
Roger J. Bassett, director

Private-college association:

Oregon Independent Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street, Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary K. Andeen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,563
At private institutions	917

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	56.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	24.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$33,981
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,289
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,216
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	66,616
At public 2-year institutions	66,842
At private 4-year institutions	18,870
At private 2-year institutions	329
Undergraduate	133,594
First-time freshmen	26,387

Graduate	15,723
Professional	3,340
Total	152,657

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	55.0%
Minority	7.8%
Foreign	3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	4,673
Bachelor's	10,922
Master's	2,784
Doctorate	349
Professional	899



Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Oregon, 87% of all Oregon residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.2%
Private institutions	12.8%
4-year institutions	55.8%
2-year institutions	44.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Portland Community College	11.9%
University of Oregon	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Lewis and Clark College	6.8%
University of Portland	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 923 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 52% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,296
At public 2-year institutions	\$484
At private 4-year institutions	\$7,122
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

University of Oregon, \$1,782

Most expensive private institution:

Reed College, \$12,780

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$880,696,000
Private institutions	\$171,604,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$361,189,000

Two-year change: Up 7%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$10,616,000; 16,165 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,565,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Myles Brand, University of Oregon:
\$100,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$132,255,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.0%
State and local governments	14.1%
Industry	3.1%
The institution itself	9.8%
Other	11.1%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$13,541,000
GI Bill	\$10,941,000
Pell Grants	\$45,111,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$84,138,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$31,964,000
National Science Foundation	\$14,966,000
Department of Defense	\$9,795,000
Department of Agriculture	\$8,528,000
Department of Energy	\$2,840,000

Largest endowment:

Willamette University	\$66,153,000
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Top fund raisers:

Oregon State University	\$13,343,000
University of Oregon	\$11,362,000
Oregon Health Sciences University	\$9,987,000

MISCELLANY

★ Amvic International, a Japanese company that runs schools for English instruction, has bought 49 per cent of the campus of Warner Pacific College for \$6-million. Amvic's share of the campus will be leased back to the college for 30 years, during which time the college and the company will develop and operate a center for Asian and Hispanic studies.

★ The Oregon Lottery Commission is sponsoring video-poker games in taverns and arcades with the hope of raising \$25-million a biennium to support faculty salaries at the state's public colleges and universities.

★ Oregon's financially strapped public-university sports programs hope to get an \$8-million shot in the arm in the 1989-90 academic year when the state begins a lottery game that involves betting on National Football League games.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842.

Pennsylvania

HIT by the decline of the American steel industry and resulting losses in population as its manufacturing base crumbled, Pennsylvania in the 1970's and early 1980's seemed to be on the skids. So its leaders turned to some of the state's most enduring and reliable resources—its many colleges and universities—to help diversify the economy.

While the turnaround is far from complete, many of the university-based research projects—which are sponsored by the Ben Franklin Partnerships economic-development program—are given credit for helping to reinvigorate the economy.

Pennsylvania has a strong but unusual financial relationship with many of its public and private colleges. That fact contributed to the ease with which some of the economic-development connections were established.

In addition to the 14 regional "state-owned" colleges and universities that make up the

State System of Higher Education, Pennsylvania has four "state-related" institutions. Those institutions—the University of Pittsburgh and Lincoln, Temple, and Pennsylvania State Universities—receive substantial portions of their financing from the state. In return, the state is accorded some control over their operations.

A third set of colleges are considered "state-assisted": They are private, but they receive state money for operating certain academic programs. Pennsylvania also has a relatively small community-college system.

The state is also home to prestigious private research institutions like the University of Pennsylvania and Carnegie Mellon University. Pennsylvania also has many private liberal-arts colleges. As the center of the Quaker religious belief in America, Pennsylvania is the site of three higher-education institutions founded by the Society of Friends that are considered to be among the most elite colleges in the country: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

The state has two predominantly black public colleges, Lincoln and Cheyney Universities.

For all the diversity of higher education in Pennsylvania, the state is known as a leader in cooperation among different types of institution. The Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities is widely credited with limiting competition and promoting harmony among the various colleges.

Higher-education officials have been striving to attract more minority students to higher education, particularly in light of the declines in the state's overall population and reports that the racial climate on some campuses is not hospitable to black students. A series of racial incidents at Penn State in the past year attracted widespread attention from the news media and the powerful black political community in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,844,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.7%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	16.8%
35 and older	49.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	8.8%
White	89.9%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.3%
At least 4 years of college	13.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,233

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	130,654
1999-2000 (estimate)	129,358

High-school dropout rate: 21.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Dan Wofford, 225 State Capitol, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 783-9180

Continued on Following Page

Pennsylvania

CONTINUED

U.S. Senators: John Heinz (R), term ends 1995; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:

12 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorski (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmayer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Doug Walgren

(D), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Well-don (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 27 Republicans; House, 104 Democrats, 99 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions . . . 43
Public 2-year institutions . . . 21
Private 4-year institutions . . . 106
Private 2-year institutions . . . 48
Total . . . 218

Vocational institutions: 451

Statewide coordinating board:

State Department of Education
333 Market Street
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fugel, commissioner
for higher education

Private-college association:

Commission for Independent Colleges
and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Francis J. Michelini, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Grove City College, Temple University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions . . . 11,256
At private institutions . . . 9,328

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions . . . 72.2%
At private institutions . . . 59.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions . . . 26.1%
At private institutions . . . 25.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions . . . \$37,233
At public 2-year institutions . . . \$32,393
At private 4-year institutions . . . \$36,316
At private 2-year institutions . . . \$21,808

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions . . . 222,583
At public 2-year institutions . . . 88,627
At private 4-year institutions . . . 209,846
At private 2-year institutions . . . 33,314
Undergraduate . . . 471,730
First-time freshmen . . . 113,999
Graduate . . . 68,690
Professional . . . 13,950
Total . . . 554,370

Enrollment highlights:

Women . . . 52.3%
Full-time . . . 67.0%
Minority . . . 9.4%
Foreign . . . 2.2%
10-year change in total
enrollment . . . Up 16.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate . . . 18,586
Bachelor's . . . 57,158
Master's . . . 13,501
Doctorate . . . 1,802
Professional . . . 3,720

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students

who enroll at:
Public institutions . . . 64.2%
Private institutions . . . 35.8%
4-year institutions . . . 63.6%
2-year institutions . . . 36.4%

Proportion of students at largest

public institutions who are
minority-group members:
Pennsylvania State University
main campus . . . 6.6%
Temple University . . . 19.5%

Proportion of students at largest

private institutions who are
minority-group members:
University of Pennsylvania . . . 11.6%
Villanova University . . . 3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 886 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 63% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions . . . \$2,496
At public 2-year institutions . . . \$1,626

At private 4-year institutions . . . \$7,140
At private 2-year institutions . . . \$4,284

Most expensive public institution:

Temple University, \$4,046

Most expensive private institution:

Swarthmore College, \$14,530

Expenditures:

Public institutions . . . \$2,392,145,000
Private institutions . . . \$3,169,219,000

State funds for higher-education

operating expenses: \$1,268,759,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$120,373,000;
116,207 awards
Non-need-based: \$625,000; 250 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:

Bryce Jordan, Pennsylvania State
University main campus; salary n/a

**Total spending on research and
development by doctorate-granting
universities:** \$604,832,000

Sources:

Federal government . . . 64.0%
State and local governments . . . 4.0%
Industry . . . 10.1%
The institution itself . . . 12.7%
Other . . . 9.2%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and
adult education . . . \$68,945,000
GI Bill . . . \$19,292,000
Pell Grants . . . \$185,254,000

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—Dr. Harry E. Smith, President/Austin College, TX

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—Dr. Thomas E. Corts, President/Samford U., AL

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—Dr. Leonard Salazar, Prof. of Adv. Studies and Asst. VP of Acad. Affairs
Cal State, CA

"I have tremendously enjoyed the book and think it unsurpassed in its class by anything written in this century."

—Dr. Kenneth Neldner, Chairman/Dermatology/Texas Tech U.

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—Dr. Robert M. Hayes, Dean/Grad. Sch. of Library & Inform. Sci.
UCLA, CA

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—Dr. Francis D. Tuggle, Chairman/Grad. Sch. of Mgmt.
Rice Univ., Houston, TX

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"If one takes seriously the thesis developed by Prof. Allan Bloom, in his indictment of The Closing of The American Mind: How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students, one can readily take equally seriously Dr. Watts's treatise on the Improvement of the Mind, which one can reasonably regard as an antidote to the closing that Dr. Bloom deplors. If high school seniors and college freshmen are offered an opportunity to study Dr. Watts's book, and also some counsel and guidance in their discussion of its major themes, as part of their orientation to higher education, perhaps they may develop the attitudes and enabling skills necessary to open and improve their minds, rather than choosing to close and abandon them."

—Dr. William J. Schwarz, Prof. and Chair/Curriculum & Instruction
School of Education, University of San Francisco

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A 34-page Study Guide is also available for \$5 plus \$1 for shipping and handling.

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$417,620,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$218,543,000
National Science Foundation	\$56,756,000
Department of Defense	\$99,490,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,989,000
Department of Energy	\$15,509,000

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	\$664,637,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	\$106,163,000
Pennsylvania State University	\$50,281,000
Carnegie Mellon University	\$34,478,000

MISCELLANY

★ Lincoln University, founded in 1854, is the oldest black college in the country.

★ Learning-disabled students may get a college degree through an innovative program at College Misericordia that uses tutoring, note-taking services, and talking computers and calculators.

★ The U.S. Supreme Court was scheduled to hear a case in the fall of 1989 on whether the University of Pennsylvania must provide tenure-review files to a faculty member who alleges discrimination in the review process. The case may set the legal precedent for such disputes.

★ Established in 1834, the Dickinson School of Law is the oldest independent law school in the nation.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND'S reverence for higher education predates the national public-college movement by a century. Hence private colleges have great stature in this New England state.

That and Rhode Island's small size have tended to limit the development of an extensive state-college system.

Instead, the state has adopted a "quality, not quantity" approach to public higher education, a tactic that has proved financially beneficial to its three public institutions: the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and the Community College of Rhode Island. The state ranks 12th in the country in the amount of money it spends on each student.

Rhode Island also offers an array of comparatively generous scholarship programs designed to help residents take greatest advantage of its private colleges, including nationally regarded Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

Brown's curriculum, which is relatively free of requirements, has been widely debated in national discussions about what college students should learn.

Rhode Island has avoided many of the financing headaches that plague higher-education systems elsewhere, but leaders say it is hardly immune to other pressing issues. In the last few years, the state has taken several steps to strengthen the quality of undergraduate education, offering special "challenge grants" to certain institutions. It has also been stressing programs to attract and graduate more minority students.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education is the governing board and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 996,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.2%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	47.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.7%
Black	2.9%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	61.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.3%
At least 4 years of college	15.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,892

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	9,580
1999-2000 (estimate)	9,871

High-school dropout rate: 30.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edward D. DiPrete (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Nancy C. Rhodes, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1995; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Ronald K. Machtley (R), Claudine Schneider (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 41 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 82 Democrats, 18 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Higher education:**

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	12

Vocational institutions: 34

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Governors
for Higher Education
199 Promenade Street, Room 222
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Americo W. Petrocelli, commissioner

Private-college association:

Rhode Island Independent
Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS**Full-time faculty members:**

At public institutions	1,281
At private institutions	1,084

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	77.8%
At private institutions	62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	23.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$38,127
At public 2-year institutions	\$31,108
At private 4-year institutions	\$40,104
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS**Enrollment:**

At public 4-year institutions	23,210
At public 2-year institutions	13,107
At private 4-year institutions	35,391
At private 2-year institutions	0
Undergraduate	62,814
First-time freshmen	13,700
Graduate	8,606
Professional	288
Total	71,708

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	63.6%
Minority	6.5%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.6%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,822
Bachelor's	7,737

Master's	1,720
Doctorate	212
Professional	78

Residence of new students: State residents make up 48% of all new college students enrolled in Rhode Island; 69% of all Rhode Island residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	49.2%
Private institutions	50.8%
4-year institutions	75.6%
2-year institutions	24.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Rhode Island	4.5%
Community College of Rhode Island	8.3%

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Rhode Island

CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brown University	15.4%
Johnson & Wales University	10.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 900 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 64% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,845
At public 2-year institutions	\$844
At private 4-year institutions	\$8,187
At private 2-year institutions	None

Most expensive public institution:

University of Rhode Island, \$2,518

Most expensive private institution:

Brown University, \$14,920

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$213,253,000
Private institutions	\$315,651,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$138,802,000

Two-year change: Up 18%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$9,139,000; 9,600 awards
Non-need-based: \$120,000; 48 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward D. Eddy, University
of Rhode Island: \$103,500 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$65,516,000

Sources:

Federal government	78.3%
State and local governments	3.3%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	8.1%
Other	2.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$5,534,000
GI Bill	\$2,521,000
Pell Grants	\$11,237,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$40,731,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$11,965,000
National Science Foundation	\$11,702,000
Department of Defense	\$7,218,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,146,000
Department of Energy	\$2,548,000

Largest endowment:

Brown University, \$371,100,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	\$35,340,000
University of Rhode Island	\$5,190,000
Providence College	\$3,705,000

MISCELLANY

★ A professor at the University of Rhode Island turned down a teaching award from his institution in 1989 because, he said, the university valued research over instruction.

★ Johnson & Wales University specializes in culinary arts, business, and hotel and travel management and has the largest undergraduate enrollment in "hospital-

ity" programs of any U.S. college. To provide students with practical experience the university operates two inns, a restaurant, a clothing store, and a travel agency.

★ The University of Rhode Island is a land-grant institution that focuses on the sea. Its extension efforts are part of the institution's oceanography program, one of the best regarded in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

South Carolina

IN A WAY that was probably never intended, it is appropriate that South Carolina calls its latest higher-education initiative the "Cutting Edge."

Officials picked the name to show that their commitment of new money would put the state's colleges and universities in the vanguard of higher education.

But it may also indicate policymakers' understanding that they need a sharp tool to chisel away at some of the legacies that have evolved with public higher education in the Palmetto State.

Lacking a diversified economy, for most of this century South Carolina did not have the abundance of resources needed to develop a far-reaching higher-education network. But in the last 20 years, the number of public four-year institutions has doubled, to 12. Most of them are governed by their own boards. For resources, they learned to compete for the largesse of a few powerful legislators in the General Assembly who control the purse strings.

Financing of education remains the most critical issue in South Carolina today. A school-reform drive by former Gov. William W. Riley, a Democrat, sparked a steady rise in state support for public elementary and secondary schools, but higher education has not fared as well. Its share of the state budget has been declining.

For higher-education officials, the bright spot in that picture is the 1988 Cutting Edge initiative, a package of money to support new research efforts, endowed professorships, and other programs to improve the quality of higher education. The legislation also strengthened the power of the Commission on Higher Education to set certain academic policies and to direct the institutions' budget requests.

But old habits die hard. Clemson University and the University of South Carolina, in particular, have been reluctant to give up their practice of making direct appeals to the General Assembly on projects for which they especially want financing.

The Cutting Edge, which offers certain incentives to private-college students and faculty members, also has helped to enhance relations between public and private institutions. Tempers still flare, however, over the question of tuition grants for private-college students. Some state officials say that if students at the private two- and four-year institutions continue to

benefit from the state subsidy, those colleges should also be subject to some of the Commission on Higher Education's new authority.

South Carolina officials also are still struggling with ways to improve the college-going rate of black citizens, which substantially trails that of whites. The issue is viewed as crucial to the state's economic health in the future because about one-third of the South Carolina population is black.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,507,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.0%
35 and older	42.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	30.4%
White	68.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,926

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	37,621
1999-2000 (estimate)	38,365

High-school dropout rate: 33.1%



POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mary Willis, P.O. Box 11369, State House, Columbia 29211 (803) 734-9818

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 35 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 86 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21

Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	64

Vocational institutions: 66

Statewide coordinating board:

Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:

South Carolina Foundation
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
M. Hurst Marshall, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Clafin College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,590
At private institutions	1,050

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.0%
At private institutions	55.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	33.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$34,051
At public 2-year institutions	\$22,484

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in South Carolina; 87% of all South Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	75.5%
Private institutions	24.5%
4-year institutions	60.2%
2-year institutions	39.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	13.7%
Clemson University	6.4%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bob Jones University	7.6%
Furman University	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 838 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 55% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,733
At public 2-year institutions	\$645
At private 4-year institutions	\$4,534
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,714

Most expensive public institution:

University of South Carolina at Columbia, \$2,448

Most expensive private institution:

Furman University, \$9,074

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$951,848,000
Private institutions	\$196,271,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$576,598,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$17,828,000; 8,000 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$2,268,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
James B. Holderman, University
of South Carolina at Columbia:
\$109,167 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$95,811,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.9%
State and local governments	14.7%
Industry	6.5%
The institution itself	38.7%
Other	4.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$28,147,000
GI Bill	\$17,294,000
Pell Grants	\$47,309,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$33,516,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$18,254,000
National Science Foundation	\$4,735,000
Department of Defense	\$2,242,000
Department of Agriculture	\$5,565,000
Department of Energy	\$688,000

Largest endowment:

Furman University, \$62,792,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	\$19,676,000
Clemson University	\$10,311,000
Furman University	\$7,872,000

MISCELLANY

★ A popular tourist attraction at Clemson University is the John C. Calhoun mansion, but Clemson students avoid it. Tradition holds that any undergraduate who enters the building will not graduate.

★ The University of South Carolina has more than 4,000 manuscripts by Scottish poets of the 17th to 20th centuries, the largest such collection outside of Scotland. The university plans a major exhibition of the works in 1990, when the first North American meeting of the Medieval and Renaissance Scottish Language Association is held on the campus.

★ Since 1982, the University of South Carolina at Columbia has been leading a nationwide effort to improve students' freshman year. The university is the site of the National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, one of the most popular annual conferences for student-personnel administrators.

★ The W. K. Kellogg Foundation has given Clemson University a \$79,600 grant to acquaint new professors with the state through an intensive orientation program.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA now has five state universities, courtesy of its Legislature. It accomplished the task in February 1989 by simply changing the names of three small state colleges.

Some university officials, particularly those at the University of South Dakota, objected, saying the move was premature and would hurt existing research programs.

Now education leaders say they intend to turn the political move into something more than a symbolic gesture. The Board of Regents is hoping to lay out a plan that will lead to improvements in programs and salaries.

Although graced with the support of a new Governor, Republican George S. Mickelson, their effort will face formidable obstacles.

The state's agriculture- and mining-based economy remains in a slump and may not support the dramatic financial increases needed to add the range of programs found at most true universities.

Moreover, the universities must overcome a political tradition of involvement by legislators and the Governor's finance staff in how higher-education dollars are spent, particularly for research. Some higher-education officials complain that influential farming interests direct too much money toward agriculture-related research at the expense of life-science, engineering, and physical-science programs—all of which could contribute to the diversification of the state's economy.

South Dakota's population of American Indians is served both by the state institutions and by some tribally controlled colleges like Oglala Lakota College, which receive

support from the federal government.

The South Dakota Board of Regents serves as the governing board and coordinating board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 708,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	92.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,755

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	8,269
1999-2000 (estimate)	9,139

High-school dropout rate: 20.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Michael Hillman, 700 Governor's Drive, Kneit Building, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3455

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representative: 1 Democrat
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 14 Democrats, 20 Republicans, 1 Independent; House, 24 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 24

Statewide coordinating board:

Board of Regents
207 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Michael Hillman, acting executive director

Private-college association:

South Dakota Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 332-5952
Jeffrey W. Hayzlett, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

South Dakota State Colleges and Universities (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	978
At private institutions	339

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.5%
At private institutions	53.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	36.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$28,958
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$22,753
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,206

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	24,147
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	6,900
At private 2-year institutions	708
Undergraduate	28,178
First-time freshmen	6,623
Graduate	3,154
Professional	423
Total	31,755

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.1%
Full-time	70.7%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.1%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	793
Bachelor's	3,738
Master's	719
Doctorate	65
Professional	140

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in South Dakota; 74% of all South Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	76.9%
Private institutions	23.1%
4-year institutions	96.3%
2-year institutions	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

South Dakota State University	1.1%
University of South Dakota	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Augustana College	1.6%
National College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 68% of South Dakota's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,409
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,202
At private 2-year institutions	\$3,920

Most expensive public institution:

South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, \$2,145

Most expensive private institution:

Augustana College, \$8,000

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$149,092,000
Private institutions	\$51,675,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$77,369,000
Two-year change: Up 7%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$506,000; 1,600 awards
Non-need-based: \$90,000; 67 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: \$80,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$11,513,000

Sources:

Federal government	45.1%
State and local governments	40.8%
Industry	4.2%
The institution itself	7.6%
Other	2.3%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$3,768,000
GI Bill	\$3,295,000
Pell Grants	\$23,703,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

\$4,840,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$420,000
National Science Foundation	\$929,000
Department of Defense	0
Department of Agriculture	\$2,367,000
Department of Energy	\$100,000

Largest endowment:

University of South Dakota, \$13,695,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Dakota	\$2,059,000
South Dakota State University	\$2,008,000
Augustana College	\$1,982,000

MISCELLANY

★ A student at the University of South Dakota has written a video-

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South Dakota

taped documentary on AIDS called "A Window to AIDS in South Dakota." University officials plan to show it to the institution's incoming freshmen.

★ South Dakota has two four-year colleges that are controlled by Indian tribal councils, as well as two tribal community colleges.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

COLLEGE officials in Tennessee are used to watching Lamar Alexander. As Republican Governor for eight years, ending in 1987, he was a familiar face on campuses, pushing a variety of programs to improve the quality of education in the state.

For the last year they have learned to watch him in a new role—president of the University of Tennessee system. Despite the qualms of some Democratic politicians, Mr. Alexander is gaining strong political support for his leadership of the system. And now that President Bush, a long-time friend, has filled his Cabinet, rumors are no longer flying around the state that Mr. Alexander is about to leave for Washington.

The issues for which Mr. Alexander gained attention as Governor are the same ones he is pushing as system president: assessing what students learn, strengthening the links between colleges and the public schools, and using education to attract new businesses to the state. Throughout his travels in the state, Mr. Alexander talks about the need for Tennessee's colleges to compete with the best in the nation—a point he drove home recently by hiring John J. Quinn, an administrator at Brown University, to be chancellor of the system's flagship campus at Knoxville.

Although the four campuses of the University of Tennessee dominate higher education in the state, they are not alone. Another system consists of regional public universities and community colleges. Together, both systems are coordinated by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission.

In the last year, the commission has stepped up its monitoring of yet another segment of higher education: for-profit trade schools. Many politicians in the state believe these proprietary schools are misusing student-aid funds and must be watched more closely.

The commission has also been working to make sure that the public colleges and universities attract more black students and faculty members. Unlike most Southern states, Tennessee has its own desegregation court order, with goals for increasing black enrollment. Many of those goals have not been met.

Many of the state's black students enroll at historically black colleges like Tennessee State, a

public institution, or like Fisk University and Meharry Medical College, both private.

In private higher education, Tennessee has many small, church-related colleges. The most prominent of the state's private institutions is Vanderbilt University, a research university with considerable political influence in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,933,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	46.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	15.8%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,873

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	49,187
1999-2000 (estimate)	48,021

High-school dropout rate: 32.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Estelle K. Woodall, State Capitol, Nashville 37219; (615) 741-5744

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

6 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), John J. Duncan, Jr. (R), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D), James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R), John S. Tanner (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 22 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 59 Democrats, 40 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	42
Private 2-year institutions	21
Total	87

Vocational institutions: 142

Statewide coordinating board: Tennessee Higher Education Commission

404 James Robertson Parkway
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
Nashville 37219
(615) 741-3605

Arliiss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:

Tennessee Council of Private Colleges
1900 Belmont Boulevard
Nashville 37212
(615) 383-7001
William E. Troutt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Memphis State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,233
At private institutions	2,299

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.0%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.4%
At private institutions	27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,396
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,714
At private 4-year institutions	\$32,047
At private 2-year institutions	\$18,897

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	102,702
At public 2-year institutions	51,402
At private 4-year institutions	42,302
At private 2-year institutions	5,600
Undergraduate	175,569
First-time freshmen	34,492
Graduate	20,931
Professional	5,506
Total	202,006

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.8%
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	15.7%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.3%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	5,568
Bachelor's	17,328
Master's	4,000
Doctorate	576
Professional	1,344

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	72.3%
Private institutions	27.7%
4-year institutions	66.7%
2-year institutions	33.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Tennessee at Knoxville	5.9%
Memphis State University	18.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Vanderbilt University	5.3%
Belmont College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 65% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,133
At public 2-year institutions	\$660
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,075
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,323

Most expensive public institution:

University of Tennessee at Knoxville, \$1,582

Most expensive private institution:

Vanderbilt University, \$13,345

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	\$684,948,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$673,881,000

Two-year change: Up 9%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$12,404,000;
19,000 awards
Non-need-based: \$136,000; 34 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
John J. Quinn, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: \$135,000 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$144,144,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.1%
State and local governments	17.9%
Industry	9.6%
The institution itself	13.3%
Other	3.1%

Federal spending on education

and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$22,839,000

GI Bill \$15,271,000
Pell Grants \$70,015,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$107,518,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$68,453,000
National Science Foundation	\$8,742,000
Department of Defense	\$7,787,000
Department of Agriculture	\$6,195,000
Department of Energy	\$9,900,000

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University \$499,064,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	\$34,922,000
University of Tennessee	\$29,636,000
Meharry Medical College	\$10,479,000

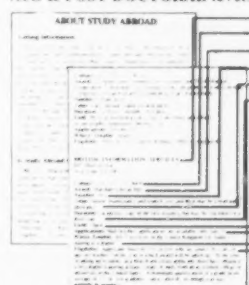
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MISCELLANY

★ The University of the South has received what a top official describes as "one of the more unique gifts" the institution has ever received—a 100-acre lake and 450 acres of surrounding land. Income from the donation—from the Day Foundation—will be used to support faculty awards for teaching and research.

★ With an \$85,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education, the University of Tennessee is developing a series of videotapes to help faculty members identify and eliminate subtle racism in their classroom behavior.

★ A study of students at the University of Tennessee shows that in a classroom lecture they pay attention only about 60 per cent of the time.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794.

Texas

IN TEXAS, anything that is big, involves billions of dollars, and includes football is sure to be closely watched by state officials. Higher education clearly qualifies.

Texas higher education is a product of Texas politics. Public colleges are large, spread throughout the state, and of uneven quality. Legislators care deeply about what goes on at campuses in their districts, and governors consider appointments to the major university governing boards as some of their most significant choices.

The organization of Texas higher education is somewhat unwieldy. The state has 15 governing boards, which operate under a coordinating body. The most powerful of the boards govern the most prestigious systems: the arch-rivals University of Texas and Texas A&M University. The two systems share the proceeds of a special trust fund of oil revenue that has allowed them to prosper even when state coffers were not full.

When the oil boom of the 1970's hit Texas, the state became much more wealthy, and its aspirations for its public colleges grew significantly. New facilities were built and faculty members were recruited from around the country.

During the 80's, when the price of oil dropped, the Texas economy plunged with it. Public colleges and universities faced a series of tight budgets, and many of their star faculty members went back where they had come from.

But the collapse of the oil-based economy was not all bad for higher education. Business leaders and politicians became convinced that the Texas economy needed to diversify, and many of them saw education as the key to doing that.

Led by business executives like H. Ross Perot, who has near-mythological status in Texas, special commissions were created that recommended raising academic standards in the public schools and colleges and raising taxes to bring about further improvements. They also urged the public universities to

become much more involved with economic-development activities.

Many of the reforms have been adopted, and the Texas economy has started to rebound. Texas university officials received a tremendous boost when the U.S. Energy Department decided to place the Superconducting Supercollider in the state. It will bring with it billions of dollars in construction projects and leading researchers from around the world.

Even with the economy recovering, however, Texas colleges face many difficult issues.

The political leadership in Texas will undergo many changes in the next two years. Gov. William P. Clements, Jr., a Republican who has feuded with many college officials, is retiring in 1991, and colleges are working to gain the support of the many politicians seeking to replace him.

Lieut. Gov. William P. Hobby, a Democrat, will also be stepping down. Because his position is extremely powerful in Texas and Mr. Hobby has been a staunch supporter of education at all levels, college advocates will be following the race for lieutenant governor with care.

Texans are also discovering that some of the reforms they enacted a few years ago are difficult to carry out. A requirement that college students pass a test of basic skills to enroll in credit courses is creating problems because large numbers of students, especially those from minority groups, are expected to fail. Colleges are now scrambling to set up remedial programs to help those students.

Colleges and universities in the state have also had difficulty educating the multi-ethnic population of Texas. Many of the growing numbers of black and Hispanic students in the state's public schools do not graduate; many of those who do graduate from high school do not attend college.

People who live in South Texas, a predominantly Hispanic area, have long complained that their public colleges do not receive enough money or attention. In the past year, in an attempt to improve that situation and possibly settle a lawsuit filed over it, the Texas Legislature approved a measure to bring the South Texas colleges into the U.T. and A&M systems.

Though less of a force in the state than public higher education, private colleges and universities do play an important role in Texas. Rice University is the most prominent of the research institutions.

Several other private institutions, most of them with religious ties, also have strong followings. Among those colleges are Baylor, Southern Methodist, and Texas Christian Universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,451,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17 29.6%
18 to 24 10.9%
25 to 34 18.6%
35 and older 40.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian 0.4%
Asian 0.9%
Black 12.0%
White 79.4%

Other and unknown 7.2%
Hispanic (may be any race) 21.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school 62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 33.8%
At least 4 years of college 16.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$14,586



New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate) 187,138
1999-2000 (estimate) 214,121

High-school dropout rate: 34.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William P. Clements, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Richard Hall, Capitol Station, P.O. Box 12428, Austin 78711; (512) 463-1900

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1995; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 17 Democrats, 8 Republicans,

2 vacancies

Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard K. Armey (R), Steve Bartlett (R), Joe Barton (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamante (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald D. Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E. de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Greg Laughlin (D), Marvin Leath (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Bill Sarpalius (D), Lamar S. Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Charles Wilson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions 40
Public 2-year institutions 66

Private 4-year institutions 57
Private 2-year institutions 8

Total 171

Vocational institutions: 447

Statewide coordinating board:

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin 78711
(512) 462-6400
Kenneth H. Ashworth, commissioner

Private-college association:

Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol L. McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of the Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

Southern Methodist University, Texas A&M University, University of Houston, West Texas State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions 20,004
At private institutions 4,035

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions 60.6%
At private institutions 53.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions 29.4%
At private institutions 27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions \$36,301
At public 2-year institutions \$29,994
At private 4-year institutions \$34,824
At private 2-year institutions \$22,761

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions 376,531
At public 2-year institutions 333,179
At private 4-year institutions 88,975
At private 2-year institutions 3,541
Undergraduate 694,452
First-time freshmen 134,756
Graduate 92,400
Professional 15,374
Total 802,226

Continued on Following Page

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Texas

CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.9%
Full-time	54.8%
Minority	27.7%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	20,816
Bachelor's	57,438
Master's	17,174
Doctorate	2,079
Professional	4,456

Residence of new students: State residents make up 91% of all new college students enrolled in Texas; 94% of all Texas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.2%
Private institutions	7.8%
4-year institutions	53.4%
2-year institutions	46.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Texas at Austin	17.0%
Texas A&M University—main campus	9.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Baylor University	5.9%
Southern Methodist University	8.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 879 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 46% of Texas high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$885
At public 2-year institutions	\$300
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,510
At private 2-year institutions	\$2,184

Most expensive public institution:

Texas A&M University—main campus, \$1,200

Most expensive private institution:

Southern Methodist University, \$9,880

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	\$993,824,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$2,245,958,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$24,487,000;
20,750 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$79,748,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: \$62,160 from state plus \$105,840 from private donations (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$810,993,000	Sources:
Federal government	49.7%
State and local governments	11.0%
Industry	5.7%
The institution itself	21.3%
Other	12.2%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$59,956,000
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GI Bill	\$66,281,000
Pell Grants	\$258,262,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$378,266,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$225,582,000
National Science Foundation	\$35,731,000
Department of Defense	\$56,096,000
Department of Agriculture	\$17,429,000
Department of Energy	\$15,852,000

Largest endowment:

University of Texas System	\$2,779,796,000
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Top fund raisers:

Texas A&M University	\$44,713,000
University of Texas Medical Branch	\$43,145,000
University of Texas at Austin	\$32,548,000

MISCELLANY

* Before becoming U.S. Secretary of Education, Lauro F. Cavazos served as president of Texas Tech University.

* President Bush has reportedly decided to set up his Presidential library at a campus in his adopted home state of Texas, and universities are already vying to provide a site for it.

* The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center received over \$60-million in gifts in a single month, December 1988, without running a formal capital campaign.

* Texas lawmakers have approved legislation requiring state universities to offer courses in English proficiency to foreign-born faculty members who do not speak the language well enough to be understood in their classrooms.

* A long-standing dispute between Texas Methodists and Baptists obscures any higher-education institution's clear claim to being the oldest in the state. Southwestern University, a private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, says it was founded in 1840 as Rutersville College. Baylor University, a private institution affiliated with the Southern Baptist Church, considers that a highly questionable claim and maintains that its 1845 charter from the Republic of Texas Congress makes it the state's oldest college or university.



Utah

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH attracted worldwide attention not long ago when two of its researchers announced they had achieved nuclear fusion at room temperature. Many scientists doubt the claim, but the announcement once again pointed to the increased prominence of the university's research programs.

In medicine, physics, and space-related fields, the university has greatly improved its programs in recent years. At the same time, it has been accused of moving more quickly than it should—out of a desire to gain publicity for its accomplishments.

The university is part of a rapidly growing system governed and coordinated by the Utah Board of Regents. The population in Utah is skyrocketing, and the colleges are hard pressed to keep up with the growth.

Utah's conservative fiscal traditions add to the problems. Lawmakers do not like to approve tax increases, leaving some college officials at a loss as to how they should maintain enough space on their campuses. The past year saw a major victory for colleges, however, when Utah voters rejected a series of tax cuts that would have slashed the budgets of most state agencies, including public colleges and universities.

Utah has a highly influential private-college sector. Because of the state's Mormon heritage, many families want their children to attend a Mormon institution. The most prestigious is Brigham Young University, which has a strong political presence in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,750,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	37.3%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.0%
35 and older	33.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.4%
Black	0.6%
White	94.7%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be any race)	4.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	19.9%

Per-capita personal income: \$12,193

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	23,098
1999-2000 (estimate)	33,432

High-school dropout rate: 19.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Colleen L. Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Wayne Owens (D), James V. Hansen (R), Howard C. Nielson (R)

Legislature: Senate, 7 Democrats, 22 Republicans; House, 28 Democrats, 47 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	14

Vocational institutions:

59

Statewide coordinating board:

Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:

None

Institution censured by the AAUP:

Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,367
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	21.4%
At private institutions	44.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$34,060
At public 2-year institutions	\$26,460
At private 4-year institutions	\$25,557
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	52,622
At public 2-year institutions	21,831
At private 4-year institutions	31,220
At private 2-year institutions	1,119
Undergraduate	95,676
First-time freshmen	15,285
Graduate	9,840
Professional	1,276
Total	106,792

Enrollment highlights:

Women	47.0%
Full-time	63.5%
Minority	5.3%
Foreign	4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 20.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	3,151
Bachelor's	11,085
Master's	2,403
Doctorate	361
Professional	365

Residence of new students: State residents make up 70% of all new college students enrolled in Utah; 87% of all Utah residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.7%
Private institutions	15.3%
4-year institutions	61.1%
2-year institutions	38.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Utah	5.8%
Utah State University	2.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brigham Young University	1.7%
Westminster College of Salt Lake City	7.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 70% of Utah's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,159
At public 2-year institutions	\$884
At private 4-year institutions	\$1,498
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

University of Utah, \$1,769

Most expensive private institution:

Westminster College of Salt Lake City, \$6,060

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$669,714,000
Private institutions	\$194,649,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

\$259,615,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$1,081,000; 1,700 awards
Non-need-based: \$984,000; 67 awards
Other: \$7,578,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah: \$107,568 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

\$120,878,000	Sources:
Federal government	67.3%
State and local governments	11.1%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	13.4%
Other	3.5%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$10,014,000
GI Bill	\$6,491,000
Pell Grants	\$45,124,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development:

\$86,950,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$38,313,000
National Science Foundation	\$10,559,000
Department of Defense	\$23,556,000
Department of Agriculture	\$2,982,000
Department of Energy	\$5,215,000

Largest endowment:

Utah State University, \$12,854,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Utah	\$29,179,000
Utah State University	\$5,228,000
Southern Utah State College	\$1,602,000

MISCELLANY

* Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. investigating team.

* Terrel H. Bell, former U.S. Secretary of Education, is now a professor of educational administration at the University of Utah.

★ Brigham Young University has one of the largest populations of students who are multilingual. They learned the languages, especially Asian ones, when they served abroad as Mormon missionaries before attending college.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

ALTHOUGH the economic boom that has filled Vermont's coffers during the last two years has begun to lose momentum, support for higher education in the Green Mountain State is still strong. Lawmakers gave the Vermont State Colleges System a hefty 13-percent increase and gave the University of Vermont a 9-percent increase for fiscal 1989-90.

At the urging of higher-education officials, Gov. Madeleine M. Kunin, a Democrat and former college instructor, appointed a panel to study the issues confronting colleges, such as access, tuition rates, and the effect of increasing enrollments.

That picture of financial and political support, however, belies the friction between the University of Vermont and a small but vocal group of lawmakers who have had headline-making squabbles with the university about administrative salaries, tuition rates, and whether the university is a public entity or a private institution supported by public funds.

Despite the political friction, in recent years the University of Vermont has become increasingly popular among undergraduates from around the country.

The state has no formal coordinating board, but the Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission fills many of the roles that such boards play in other states. There are two governing boards: the University of Vermont Board of Trustees and the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees. The authority of the latter board includes community colleges.

Vermont also has a strong tradition of supporting private institutions, in which more than one-third of Vermont students enroll. The better-known private colleges include Bennington, which attracts attention for its independent-study program, and high tuition rates, and Middlebury, which is among the top institutions in the country in foreign-language instruction.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 557,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.3%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.2%
White	99.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,302

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	6,540
1999-2000 (estimate)	7,372

High-school dropout rate: 22.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin (D); term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judith B. Stephany, Pavilion Office Building, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3333

U.S. Senators: James M. Jeffords (R); term ends 1995; Patrick J. Leahy (D); term ends 1993

U.S. Representative:

1 Republican
Peter Smith (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 16 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 74 Democrats, 76 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	23

Vocational institutions: 13

Statewide coordinating board:
Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission
109 State Street
Pavilion Office Building, 5th Floor
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Suzanne A. Villanti, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont Independent Colleges
Shaw Mansion Road, Box 9170
Waterbury Center 05677
(802) 244-5586
Judy P. Rosenstreich, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	742
At private institutions	687

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.6%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.7%
At private institutions	29.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$35,520
At public 2-year institutions	\$27,525
At private 4-year institutions	\$31,077
At private 2-year institutions	\$22,235

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	15,390
At public 2-year institutions	3,970
At private 4-year institutions	11,809
At private 2-year institutions	2,073
Undergraduate	29,492
First-time freshmen	6,578

Graduate	3,381
Professional	369
Total	33,242

Enrollment highlights:

Women	57.3%
Full-time	69.6%
Minority	2.4%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.7%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	1,128
Bachelor's	4,080
Master's	839
Doctorate	41
Professional	193

Residence of new students: State residents make up 45% of all new college students enrolled in Vermont; 64% of all Vermont residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	47.2%
Private institutions	52.8%
4-year institutions	91.6%
2-year institutions	8.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Vermont	2.4%
Community College of Vermont	1.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Norwich University	5.3%
Middlebury College	3.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 909 on the SAT, which was taken by 67% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,942
At public 2-year institutions	\$1,966
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,393
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,858

Most expensive public institution:
University of Vermont, \$3,986

Most expensive private institution:
Landmark College, \$18,850

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$188,112,000
Private institutions	\$150,689,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$53,855,000
Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$9,563,000; 10,474 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$221,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Lattie F. Coor, University of Vermont: \$148,785 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$31,547,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.7%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	9.1%
The institution itself	10.6%
Other	3.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$3,892,000
GI Bill	\$860,000
Pell Grants	\$6,562,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$24,108,000

Selected programs:	
Department of Health and Human Services	\$19,270,000
National Science Foundation	\$1,208,000
Department of Defense	\$230,000
Department of Agriculture	\$1,969,000
Department of Energy	\$208,000

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	\$197,563,000
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Top fund raisers:

Middlebury College	\$9,423,000
University of Vermont	\$8,452,000
Bennington College	\$1,735,000

MISCELLANY

★ In 1819 Alden Partridge founded the American Literary, Scien-

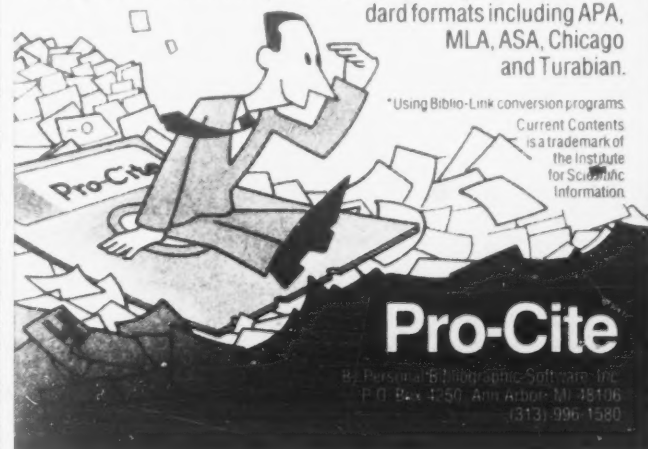
tific, and Military Academy in Norwich. It was the first private technical and military school in the world, and is now called Norwich University.

★ The University of Vermont has been given the scientific and personal papers of a biochemist it fired in 1953 for refusing to help a Congressional search for Communists in higher education. The papers of Alex Novikoff were donated by Phyllis Novikoff, his widow, who said the gift was a demonstration that he had forgiven the university before his death in 1987.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

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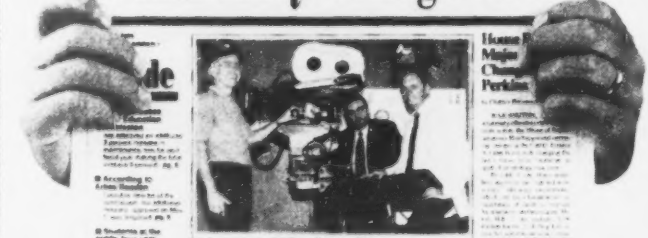
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Virginia

IT SAYS something about Virginia when the biggest controversies affecting public colleges and universities arise because people are fighting to get into them.

Virginia's public colleges are old and distinguished. The College of William and Mary, which is approaching its tricentennial, predates the American Revolution.

The quality of its public institutions, however, is also a source of political tension, because so many students from outside the state want to attend. Some legislators say that, rather than admit so many out-of-state students, who are in effect being subsidized by state taxpayers, institutions like William and Mary and the University of Virginia should cater more to the state's residents.

The issue is expected to be highlighted in the 1989 gubernatorial campaign. Under Virginia law, Gov. Gerald L. Baliles cannot succeed himself. Governor Baliles and his predecessor and fellow Democrat Charles S. Robb, now a U.S. Senator, were able to demonstrate concern for higher education with generous budgets because the 1980's have been prosperous times for the state.

The projected growth in population, especially in the suburbs of Washington and the Hampton Roads region, has also inspired a far-reaching state study on how to provide higher education in the future. The Commission on the University of the 21st Century is examining broad pedagogical issues as well as population trends.

Virginia has been praised for taking such a long-range approach to higher-education planning. But the process has led to still more debates.

At the University of Virginia, many faculty members are concerned that the institution may grow too fast. In northern Virginia,

George Mason University, at 32 years old a young institution by Virginia's standards, has been aggressively courting national stature and trying to prevent other public universities from starting programs nearby.

Virginia's record in encouraging the enrollment of black students in its predominantly white colleges and universities has been spotty, particularly considering that more than a quarter of its citizens are black. But recent efforts, like the retention program under way at William and Mary, are showing promise. Historically black institutions in the state include Virginia State and Norfolk State Universities, which are public, and Hampton University, a private institution.

Autonomy is a highly revered principle of higher-education governance in Virginia. The State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the coordinating board, enjoys the trust of lawmakers and has a reputation for producing respected studies on education issues. But most power rests with the Board of Visitors of each four-year institution. Public two-year institutions are governed by the State Board for Community Colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,068,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.4%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.5%
35 and older	45.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.3%
Black	18.9%
White	79.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: \$17,675

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	68,203
1999-2000 (estimate)	82,332

High-school dropout rate: 26.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gerald L. Baliles (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Donald J. Finley, P.O. Box 1475, Richmond 23212; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Charles S. Robb (D), term ends 1995; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rick Boucher (D), Jim Olin (D), Stan Parris (R), Lewis F. Payne, Jr. (D), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 9 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 64 Democrats, 34 Republicans, 1 Independent, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	32
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	79

Vocational institutions: 191

Statewide coordinating board:

State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:

Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	8,275
At private institutions	1,795

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	52.2%
At private institutions	58.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.8%
At private institutions	29.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$40,038
At public 2-year institutions	\$30,747
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,270
At private 2-year institutions	\$20,173

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	151,589
At public 2-year institutions	123,994
At private 4-year institutions	42,011
At private 2-year institutions	1,432
Undergraduate	276,121
First-time freshmen	48,972

Graduate	36,821
Professional	6,084
Total	319,026

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.9%
Full-time	54.9%
Minority	17.6%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.9%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	7,037
Bachelor's	24,010
Master's	5,589
Doctorate	693
Professional	1,643

Residence of new students: State residents make up 75% of all new college students enrolled in Virginia; 75% of all Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.



Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Northern Virginia Community College	18.8%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	7.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Liberty University	5.9%
University of Richmond	4.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 902 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 65% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$2,070
At public 2-year institutions	\$775
At private 4-year institutions	\$5,724
At private 2-year institutions	\$4,644

Most expensive public institution: Virginia Military Institute, \$3,560

Most expensive private institution: Sweet Briar College, \$10,990

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,825,156,000
Private institutions	\$387,455,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$1,033,096,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$5,851,000; 7,500 awards
Non-need-based: \$18,047,000;
13,621 awards
Other: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: \$101,574 from state plus \$41,804 from private donations (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$206,621,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.5%
State and local governments	17.6%
Industry	8.8%
The institution itself	13.1%
Other	4.0%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$39,089,000
GI Bill	\$28,119,000
Pell Grants	\$57,948,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$118,162,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$61,116,000
National Science Foundation	\$13,087,000
Department of Defense	\$11,015,000
Department of Agriculture	\$6,700,000
Department of Energy	\$4,477,000

Largest endowment:

University of Virginia: \$396,692,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	\$45,577,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	\$26,272,000
University of Richmond	\$15,189,000

MISCELLANY

★ The president's home at the College of William and Mary was built by the French government after the American Revolution. French soldiers had accidentally burned down the original during the war.

★ Getting a drop on 1992, George Mason University has opened a Center for European Community Studies, apparently the first such center in the United States.

★ Thomas Jefferson, who considered the creation of the University of Virginia one of his greatest achievements, opposed the awarding of degrees as "artificial embellishments." However, in 1831, six years after the university opened and five years after Jefferson's death, the university abandoned his no-degree policy.

★ Top prospective freshmen will be guaranteed admission to the University of Richmond's law school, following completion of their undergraduate studies. The program, which is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1990, is intended to attract undergraduates with high grades and to get a more diverse law-school population.

★ Officials of Liberty University began mandatory drug testing of students in the past academic year—the first such effort at an American college or university.

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★ Officials at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, hoping that parental influence would prevent champagne corks from popping and beach balls from being punted during the 1989 commencement ceremony, asked graduates to sit with their parents.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

Washington

ALTHOUGH Washington's population is not growing at a spectacular rate, legislators in the Evergreen State approved a plan in 1988 to build five new branch campuses in the next 20 years, to be affiliated with the University of Washington or Washington State University.

More significantly, they also appropriated money—\$46-million—to begin the planning and land acquisition for those campuses.

The campuses will be located in the pockets of population growth where few higher-education opportunities now exist, and in areas where some high-technology manufacturing plants are being closed for environmental-safety reasons and displaced workers need retraining.

The action by the legislators was viewed as a breakthrough by many college leaders. In recent years, many of them had become impatient with the state's unwillingness to put money behind its talk of improving the use of higher education in the diversification of the state's lumber- and aerospace-based economy.

The new campuses are expected to help extend higher education to working people and to other non-traditional students. Washington also has just approved a plan that will provide financial aid to part-time students.

Although the University of Washington ranks among the top 10 institutions in the country in the amount of federal money it receives for scientific and engineering research, and other public institutions enjoy solid reputations, four-year public universities are not the only important players on the higher-education scene.

The state has a network of 27 community colleges—each run by its own governing board but administered by the State Board for Community Colleges. It also has a large number of private institutions that are responsible for awarding about 25 per cent of the baccalaureate degrees every year.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the statewide body; each of the four-year public institutions has its own governing board.

Gov. Booth Gardner, a Democrat, has been active on education issues both at home and in national education groups and has been backed up by a business community that has become increasingly interested in education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,612,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	19.1%
35 and older	44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.5%
Asian	2.7%
Black	2.6%
White	91.7%
Other and unknown	1.5%
Hispanic (may be any race)	2.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	40.2%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: \$16,473

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	47,318
1999-2000 (estimate)	59,165

High-school dropout rate: 22.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ronn Robinson, 100 Insurance Building, Mail Stop AQ44, Olympia 98504; (206) 753-5460

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Slade Gorton (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:

5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Jim McDermott (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D), Jolene Unsoeld (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 64 Democrats, 34 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	27
Private 4-year institutions	19
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	54

Vocational institutions:

166

Statewide coordinating board:

Higher Education Coordinating Board
917 Lakeridge Way, GV-11
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
Ann Daley, executive director

Private-college association:

Washington Friends
of Higher Education
265 Westland Building
100 South King Street
Seattle 98104
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Eastern Washington University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,471
At private institutions	1,185

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.5%
At private institutions	60.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.4%
At private institutions	27.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$37,295
At public 2-year institutions	\$29,267
At private 4-year institutions	\$30,289
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	77,722
At public 2-year institutions	136,485
At private 4-year institutions	30,258
At private 2-year institutions	1,407
Undergraduate	224,660
First-time freshmen	68,450
Graduate	18,158
Professional	3,054
Total	245,872

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	57.5%
Minority	11.2%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 6.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	12,278
Bachelor's	17,767
Master's	4,066
Doctorate	599
Professional	901

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who attend college do so in their home state

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	90.4%
Private institutions	9.6%
4-year institutions	41.5%
2-year institutions	58.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Washington	17.2%
Washington State University	7.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seattle University	10.7%
University of Puget Sound	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 942 on the S.A.T., which was taken by 37% of Washington's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,339
At public 2-year institutions	\$654
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,837
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:

University of Washington and Washington State University, \$1,827

Most expensive private institution:

Whitman College, \$10,790

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,399,780,000
Private institutions	\$227,211,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$719,437,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$12,902,000;	
18,378 awards	
Non-need-based: None	
Other: \$683,000	

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: \$102,804 from state plus \$41,172 from private donations (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$235,927,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.5%
State and local governments	2.4%
Industry	9.0%
The institution itself	14.2%
Other	3.9%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$20,130,000
GI Bill	\$29,337,000
Pell Grants	\$69,141,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$183,206,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$103,616,000
National Science Foundation	\$27,033,000
Department of Defense	\$24,566,000
Department of Agriculture	\$7,463,000
Department of Energy	\$6,997,000

Largest endowment:

Washington State University	\$123,205,000
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Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	\$68,153,000
Washington State University	\$20,879,000
Gonzaga University	\$5,626,000

MISCELLANY

★ Taco Bell Corporation gave \$250,000 to Washington State University last year to hire a "distinguished professor of fast-food service" and conduct research at the institution's hospitality-management program.

★ Governor Gardner has served as an administrator at two business schools. He was assistant to the dean of the Harvard Business School and director of the School of Business and Economics at the University of Puget Sound.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

West Virginia

A POLITICAL FIRESTORM hit West Virginia in 1989 in the form of a new Governor.

Gaston Caperton, a businessman and supposed political novice, took the reins of the troubled state in January and within four months reorganized its tax structure, its system of higher education, and its state bureaucracy. Using a report from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and his political clout, Governor Caperton won legislative approval to abolish the state Board of Regents, which had been variously described as a pawn of politicians and a pawn of college presidents.

It was replaced by two boards. One governs the new University of West Virginia System, which is to be made up of the state's research universities and professional schools. The other governs the state's two-year and four-year colleges. Supporters of the new system say it will allow state officials to make better use of their funds and to raise academic standards.

Fierce regionalism has hampered past efforts to revamp education in the Appalachian state, even though, by any measure, higher education in West Virginia is in terrible shape.

Budgets have been tight for years, athletics programs have been prone to scandal, faculty morale is low, and there have been three chancellors in three years.

The economics and history of the state explain the problems. For generations, the state's economy has been based on coal mining. As the industry declined, state revenues diminished and all elements of state government suffered.

But state officials hope that revitalizing West Virginia's higher-education system will eventually lead to a more diversified and healthy revenue base.

Continued on Following Page



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Community College Week

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West Virginia CONTINUED

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,871,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	16.6%
35 and older	47.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	3.3%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: \$11,735

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	22,407
1999-2000 (estimate)	18,817

High-school dropout rate: 23.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gaston Caperton (D), term ends 1993

Governor's higher-education adviser: Steve E. Haid, 950 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston 25301; (304) 348-2177

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1995; John D. Rockefeller, IV (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:

4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick Joe Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Robert E. Wise, Jr. (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 79 Democrats, 21 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 59

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of West Virginia
Board of Trustees
950 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-2177
David Hardesty, president

Board of Directors for the
State College System
950 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-2177
Harley Mooney, president

Private-college association:

West Virginia Association
of Private Colleges
West Virginia Wesleyan College
59 College Avenue
Buckhannon 26201
(304) 473-8000
Thomas B. Courice, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,477
At private institutions	437

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.3%
At private institutions	52.5%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	38.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	\$29,821
At public 2-year institutions	\$23,641
At private 4-year institutions	\$24,021
At private 2-year institutions	\$19,571

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	58,311
At public 2-year institutions	9,641
At private 4-year institutions	7,110
At private 2-year institutions	2,119
Undergraduate	67,481
First-time freshmen	15,561
Graduate	8,641
Professional	1,231
Total	77,251

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.0%
Full-time	64.6%
Minority	5.0%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 4.8%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	2,561
Bachelor's	7,511
Master's	1,731
Doctorate	111
Professional	311

Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in West Virginia; 83% of all West Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.3%
Private institutions	13.7%
4-year institutions	87.6%
2-year institutions	12.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

West Virginia University	4.4%
Marshall University	4.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Beckley College	6.6%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 51% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,041
At public 2-year institutions	\$511
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,161
At private 2-year institutions	\$1,311

Most expensive public institution: West Virginia University, \$1,692

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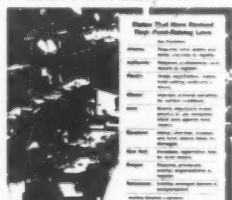
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States are modifying laws on fund raising to crack down on charity fraud. The Chronicle of Philanthropy provides a comprehensive overview of the field.

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CPH88

Most expensive private institution:
Bethany College, \$9,972

Expenditures:
Public institutions \$376,293,000
Private institutions \$73,716,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$252,618,000
Two-year change: Up 4%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: \$5,228,000; 5,700 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$5,326,000

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: \$97,108 (1989-90)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$26,704,000

Sources:
Federal government 48.7%
State and local governments 3.3%
Industry 3.3%
The institution itself 40.2%
Other 4.5%



Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
Vocational and adult education \$16,762,000
Title I \$3,885,000
Fellowships \$2,695,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$11,901,000

Selected programs:
Department of Health and Human Services \$5,628,000
National Science Foundation \$496,000
Department of Defense \$664,000
Department of Agriculture \$2,592,000
Department of Energy \$747,000

Largest endowment:
Bethany College \$22,257,000

Top fund raisers:
West Virginia University \$8,626,000
Marshall University \$2,755,000
Bethany College \$2,069,000

MISCELLANY

★ West Virginia colleges and universities have received many major federal grants, frequently with the assistance of Sen. Robert C. Byrd, a Democrat who has served as Senate Majority Leader and is chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

★ The Personal Rapid Transit system—a driverless, computer-directed rail system that connects the West Virginia University campus with downtown Morgantown—was set up by the Department of Transportation in 1979 as a national research and demonstration project.

★ Congress has approved \$37.5-million for construction of a new radio telescope in Green Bank to replace a 27-year-old instrument that collapsed unexpectedly in November 1988. The new structure is expected to cost \$75-million; the original cost \$850,000.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in West Virginia are Marshall University and West Liberty State College, both founded in 1837.

Wisconsin

HIGHER EDUCATION in Wisconsin has a long tradition of outstanding programs, but is currently troubled.

Wisconsin residents have historically favored generous state support for the University of Wisconsin System. That support is most evident at the flagship campus at Madison, generally considered to be among the nation's top universities.

The decline of Wisconsin's agriculture and manufacturing industries, however, has made it difficult for the state to continue its record of financial support. Tight budgets have become the norm, and officials at the Madison campus say they need better facilities and more faculty members.

System officials have been promoting a variety of strategies to deal with the problems. They are trying to limit costs while gaining more funds from the state and from tuition, and to persuade more students to spend their first two years of college at community colleges, which have excess space and are less expensive to run.

The state's colleges and universities have been debating racial issues for the past few years. Racial incidents and a scarcity of minority faculty members have prompted the system and many of its campuses to adopt ambitious plans to create campus climates where students of all backgrounds are made to feel welcome.

The system's Board of Regents serves as the coordinating and governing board for public higher education, with the exception of a vocational and technical system.

Private colleges in Wisconsin range from research institutions like Marquette University to liberal-arts colleges like Lawrence University and Concordia College. In recent years they have been pushing for expansion of a state financial-aid program in which their students can participate. Like the public institutions, they too have been trying to attract more minority students and faculty members.

Public and private colleges in the state have also both been fending off complaints of small-business owners about sales operations on campuses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,803,000 (Rank: 17)

Age distribution:
Up to 17 26.2%
18 to 24 10.9%
25 to 34 17.7%
35 and older 45.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:
American Indian 0.7%
Asian 0.5%
Black 3.9%
White 94.5%
Other and unknown 0.5%
Hispanic (may be any race) 1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:
At least 4 years of high school 69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college 29.2%
At least 4 years of college 14.8%

Per-capita personal income: \$15,524

New high-school graduates in:
1989-90 (estimate) 57,846
1999-2000 (estimate) 61,031

High-school dropout rate: 14.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Tom Fontana, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-7424

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; Herbert Kohl (D), term ends 1995

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R), Toby Roth (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 13 Republicans; Assembly, 56 Democrats, 43 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
Public 4-year institutions 13
Public 2-year institutions 18
Private 4-year institutions 30
Private 2-year institutions 3
Total 64

Vocational institutions: 129

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1720 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Kenneth A. Shaw, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
121 East Wilson Street
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:
At public institutions 8,347
At private institutions 1,570

Proportion with tenure:
At public institutions 74.3%
At private institutions 52.3%

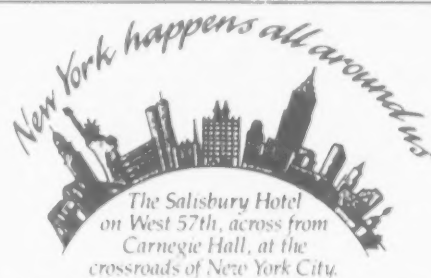
Proportion who are women:
At public institutions 25.9%
At private institutions 27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:
At public 4-year institutions \$37,780
At public 2-year institutions \$32,506
At private 4-year institutions \$31,241
At private 2-year institutions n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:
At public 4-year institutions 151,329
At public 2-year institutions 89,204

Continued on Following Page



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Wisconsin

CONTINUED

At private 4-year institutions	39,621
At private 2-year institutions	1,563
Undergraduate	251,259
First-time freshmen	51,357
Graduate	26,752
Professional	3,706
Total	281,717

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.1%
Full-time	65.6%
Minority	6.5%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.5%

Degrees awarded:

Associate	8,723
Bachelor's	25,322
Master's	5,393
Doctorate	795
Professional	1,030

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	55.2%
2-year institutions	44.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	5.1%
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	9.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Marquette University	10.8%
Milwaukee School of Engineering	6.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.2 on the A.C.F., which was taken by 50% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	\$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	\$887
At private 4-year institutions	\$6,055
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:

University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, \$2,053

Most expensive private institution:

Lawrence University, \$12,615

Expenditures:

Public institutions	\$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	\$373,533,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: \$738,670,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: \$36,219,000; 49,860 awards
Non-need-based: None
Other: \$1,842,000

Salary of chief executive

of largest public 4-year campus:
Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: \$97,398 (1988-89)

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: \$301,188,000

Sources:

Federal government	56.6%
State and local governments	16.4%
Industry	4.0%
The institution itself	14.9%
Other	8.1%

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	\$30,277,000
GI Bill	\$12,200,000
Pell Grants	\$80,261,000

Total federal spending on college-and-university-based research and development: \$160,074,000

Selected programs:

Department of Health and Human Services	\$92,754,000
National Science Foundation	\$22,441,000
Department of Defense	\$6,177,000
Department of Agriculture	\$9,051,000
Department of Energy	\$12,665,000



Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin Foundation	\$109,092,000
------------------------------------	---------------

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	\$89,077,000
Marquette University	\$12,534,000
Medical College of Wisconsin	\$8,572,000

MISCELLANY

★ Alverno College is a pioneer in the effort to assess student learning and institutional effectiveness. To graduate, students at the Roman Catholic women's college must prove they are competent in eight "abilities": communication, analysis, problem solving, valuing, social interaction, taking responsibility for the global environment, effective citizenship, and aesthetic response.

★ The health-services office at the University of Wisconsin's Eau Claire campus has started a program called Straight Talk About Safer Sex, which provides videotapes, psychological counseling, and classroom lectures to help students understand sexually transmitted diseases.

★ Grilling hamburgers and french-frying potatoes are among the tasks for undergraduates at the Burger King Fast Food Laboratory, a training facility for students in the hotel and restaurant management program at the University of Wisconsin-Stout.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

THREE DAYS a week, a squad of professors from the University of Wyoming boards a university airplane to bring higher education to the hinterlands.

Their nickname—the Flying Professors—is apt, for it suggests the kinds of academic acrobatics the state's only university is called upon to perform to satisfy the diverse educational needs of citizens who live in the 98,000 square miles of the nation's most sparsely populated state.

Besides the outreach program, for example, the university provides family medical care.

Meeting such demands has been part of the tradition of the university since its founding in Laramie in 1886, when Wyoming was still a territory.

In recent years, however, as the state's energy-based economy has sagged, satisfying those demands has been a struggle. Although Wyoming ranks third in per-capita spending on higher education, university officials worry about low salaries for faculty members and small budgets for support programs and day-to-day operations.

The university is governed by a Board of Trustees whose members enjoy much latitude in their control of the institution.

Wyoming is the only state with no private, non-profit colleges. It does have seven community colleges, all founded after World War II. The Wyoming Community College Commission is the coordinating board for those institutions. There is not a coordinating board for all levels of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 503,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.4%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	21.7%
35 and older	38.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.7%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be any race)	5.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.9%
At least 4 years of college	17.2%

Per-capita personal income: \$13,609

New high-school graduates in:

1989-90 (estimate)	5,987
1999-2000 (estimate)	5,988

High-school dropout rate: 10.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ernie Mecca, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7929

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1991; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1995

U.S. Representative:

1 Republican
Craig Thomas (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 23 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of Wyoming
Box 3434, University Station
Laramie 82071
(307) 766-4121
Terry P. Roark, president

Wyoming Community College

Commission
122 West 25th
Herschler Building, 2nd West
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7763
Helen M. Kitchens, interim executive director

Private-college association: None



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Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None**Institutions under NCAA sanctions:**
None**FACULTY MEMBERS****Full-time faculty members:**At public institutions 1,055
At private institutions n/a**Proportion with tenure:**At public institutions 68.8%
At private institutions n/a**Proportion who are women:**At public institutions 24.3%
At private institutions n/a**Average pay of full-time professors:**At public 4-year institutions \$37,053
At public 2-year institutions \$27,889At private 4-year institutions n/a
At private 2-year institutions n/a**STUDENTS****Enrollment:**At public 4-year institutions 10,401
At public 2-year institutions 15,040At private 4-year institutions 0
At private 2-year institutions 621

Undergraduate 24,149

First-time freshmen 8,837

Graduate 1,707

Professional 206

Total 26,062

Enrollment highlights:
Women 54.0%

Full-time 57.9%

Minority 5.0%

Foreign 1.9%

10-year change in total enrollment Up 32.1%

Degrees awarded:Associate 1,309
Bachelor's 1,625
Master's 345
Doctorate 68
Professional 59**Residence of new students:** State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Wyoming; 76% of all Wyoming residents who attend college do so in their home state.**Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:**Public institutions 97.2%
Private institutions 2.8%4-year institutions 29.2%
2-year institutions 70.8%**Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:**University of Wyoming 3.4%
Laramie County

Community College 7.6%

Proportion of students at only private institution who are minority-group members:

Wyoming Technical Institute 5.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.5 on the A.C.T., which was taken by 61% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.**MONEY****Average tuition and fees:**At public 4-year institutions \$778
At public 2-year institutions \$516At private 4-year institutions n/a
At private 2-year institutions n/a**Most expensive public institution:**
University of Wyoming, \$1,003**Most expensive private institution:**
Wyoming Technical Institute, \$6,700**Expenditures:**Public institutions \$203,307,000
Private institutions n/a**State funds for higher-education operating expense** \$114,188,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

**State spending on student aid:**Need-based: \$250,000; 400 awards
Non-need-based: None

(Other): None

Salary of chief executiveof largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University
of Wyoming: \$105,552 (1989-90)**Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:** \$17,316,900**Sources:**Federal government 50.2%
State and local governments 6.5%
Industry 7.0%
The institution itself 35.7%
Other 0.5%**Federal spending on education**

and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education \$2,979,000

GI Bill \$2,192,000

Pell Grants \$9,494,000

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development: \$9,444,000**Selected programs:**

Department of Health and Human Services \$885,000

National Science Foundation \$3,272,000

Department of Defense \$1,092,000

Department of Agriculture \$1,712,000

Department of Energy \$620,000

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming \$50,429,000

Top fund raiser:
University of Wyoming \$5,051,000**MISCELLANY**

★ The University of Wyoming's athletics director and head football coach, Paul Roach, turned down a salary increase in March 1989 that would have raised his salary above that of the university's president, Terry P. Roark. A university trustee had resigned from the board to protest the trustees' decision to grant Mr. Roach the increase.

★ Faculty members at the University of Wyoming are studying many aspects of the 1988 wildfires in Yellowstone National Park. The studies cover the causes of the fires, strategies for preventing future fires, and the effects of the fires on the area's ecology.

★ At an altitude of 7,200 feet above sea level, the University of Wyoming claims to be the highest university in the nation.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable from state to state, and, in all cases, they were the latest available at press time.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states is gathered from the decennial census; hence, the latest information is from 1980. The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its annual surveys of colleges and universities one to two years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on enrollments, for example, cover Fall 1987.

On some topics, the federal government does not collect statistics annually. The most up-to-date figures on the number of students who are minority-group members

cover Fall 1986. That survey is conducted every two years, and the 1988 data have not yet been released.

Many data that would be useful to educators and policymakers are not available for every state. For example, the Education Department has no state-by-state information on the number of part-time faculty members. Nor does the department collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable. In some instances, U.S. totals may include data on service schools and outlying areas that are not shown separately.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of total population as of July 1, 1989

Age distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: estimate of resident population as of July 1, 1988

Racial and ethnic distribution:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980

Educational attainment of adults:

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover adults 25 years and older.

Per-capita personal income:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1988

New high-school graduates:

SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
NOTE: Projections of graduates in 1989-90 and 1990-2000 were made in May 1988.

High-school dropout rate:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:

SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:

SOURCES: Education Commission of the States; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

U.S. Senators:

SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:

SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:

SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of legislatures as of November 1988.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88

Vocational institutions:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figure includes public, non-profit, and for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer postsecondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:

SOURCES: State Higher Education Executive Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting

Private-college association:

SOURCE: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Institutions censured by the AAUP:

SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1989
NOTE: The A.A.U.P. censures institutions when it finds that they have violated its standards of academic freedom and tenure. The standards seek to protect the rights of faculty members to free speech without fear of penalty, and to due process in appointment, promotion, and tenure decisions. The standards are included in the 1940 Statement of Principles of Academic Freedom and Tenure, which was developed by the A.A.U.P. and the Association of American Colleges and endorsed by more than 100 other academic organizations. Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except for those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:

SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of August 1989

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members; proportion with tenure; and proportion who are women:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month and 12-month contracts. The tenure statistics are based on only those institutions that have a system of tenure, and therefore exclude many two-year institutions.

Average pay of full-time professors:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1987
NOTE: Undergraduate enrollment includes first-time freshman enrollment, which is also shown separately.

Enrollment highlights:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
NOTE: Figures on the proportion of students who are women and the proportion who are enrolled full-time cover Fall 1987; figures on the proportion who are minority-group members and those who are foreign students cover Fall 1986. The change in enrollment covers 1977 to 1987. All proportions are based on total enrollment with one exception: The proportion of students who are minority-group members covers only U.S. citizens.

Degrees awarded:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87

Residence of new students:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Proportion of minority students who enroll at public and private institutions; at 4-year and 2-year institutions:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Proportion of students at largest public and private institutions who are minority-group members:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Test scores:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1988
NOTE: The A.C.T.—American College Testing Program's A.C.T. Assessment—is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The S.A.T.—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figures are weighted by full-time-equivalent enrollment.

Most expensive public institution:

SOURCES: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting; College Board
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Most expensive private institution:

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* ranking based on a survey of charges at private colleges conducted by the College Board in June 1989
DATE: 1989-90
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Expenditures:

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:

SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not

include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.

State spending on student aid:

SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1988-89

NOTE: "Need-based" aid covers scholarships awarded on the basis of a student's financial situation. "Non-need-based" aid includes scholarships given to reward meritorious students, to encourage students to major in particular disciplines, and to reduce the difference in tuition costs between public and private institutions. The category of "other" aid includes spending for work-study, loan-forgiveness, and loan programs. The figures include most of the money that states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: 1988-89 or 1989-90, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of Fall 1987 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:

SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1987
NOTE: Figures cover spending in science and engineering.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: Fiscal year 1988

Total federal spending on college- and university-based research and development:

SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal 1987
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated. Figures cover spending in science and engineering.

Largest endowment:

SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1988

Top fund raisers:

SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,140 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private contributions to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions may be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle of Higher Education* reporting
NOTE: Among the reference books that provided useful information were *The American College and University: A History*, by Frederick Rudolph, and a number of university histories.

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